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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 23 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — December 6, 1943

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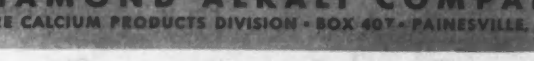

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- Triethylene Glycol
- Polyethylene Glycols
- Propylene Glycol
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- Isopropyl Ether
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- Dichlorethyl Ether
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- Dioxane
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- "Carbitol" solvent
- Butyl "Carbitol"

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- Methyl Amyl Acetate
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Vitamin Price Plea Denied by U.S. Court

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia November 30 denied the request of vitamin manufacturers for a temporary restraining order halting the issuance by the Office of Price Administration of a proposed regulation rolling back packaged vitamin prices. The case was thrown out of court on jurisdictional grounds.

Justice Jennings Bailey said that he could see no distinction between a threatened action by OPA and the actual issuance of a regulation. Since under the law the validity of OPA orders and regulations can only be reviewed by the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, he granted the motion of OPA counsel for dismissal of the suit.

The judge acted in the midst of arguments by Basil O'Connor, well-known New York attorney representing the industry, and before OPA even had a chance to present its side of the issue. It was indicated that an appeal will be taken from Judge Bailey's action to the circuit court. OPA meanwhile, is understood to have agreed to withhold issuance of the order pending a hearing on the appeal.

Basing its action on the authority contained in executive order 9328, supplementing the second price control act, OPA proposes to roll back the prices of packaged vitamins an average of 15 percent below the March,

—Continued on page 55

—O-P-D—

Vitamin A Price Advisers Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

A formal advisory committee for the vitamin A industry has been appointed to confer with the Office of Price Administration regarding pricing and distribution problems, OPA has announced.

The advisory panel is an outgrowth of numerous conferences held between representatives of OPA and all branches of the vitamin A industry. All interested groups are represented on the committee including fishermen, producers on the East and West Coast and Florida, and vitamin A concentrators. The members of the committee and the groups represented are:—

Fishermen:—Lyle Branchflower, of the Lyle Branchflower Company, Seattle, Wash. Oil producers: Perc S. Brown, of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.; George W. Burchard, jr., of Washington Laboratories, Seattle, Wash.; Earling W. Week, jr., of the Technical Fisheries Company, San Francisco; Price M. French, of Shark Industries, Inc.; Hialeah, Fla.; A. H. Mendonca, of the F. E. Booth Company, San Francisco; H. O. McCutchan, of the Mead Johnson Company, Evansville, Ind.; P. H. Fish, of the California Packing Corporation, San Francisco. Concentrators:—G. C. Mees, of Distillation Products, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles C. Dawes, of the Dawes Products Company, Chicago.

—O-P-D—

Penicillin Discoverer To Speak From London

On the occasion of the presentation to him of the scientific award of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Dr. Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, will give a ten-minute radio address which will be broadcast from London by the Mutual Broadcasting Company to the United States. The presentation address by Surgeon-General Norman T. Kirk, of the United State Army, will be broadcast from New York.

The presentation ceremony will be in the December 13 afternoon session of the association's midwinter meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Members of all branches of the drug industry and trade are invited by the association to attend that session and the war session December 14 in the forenoon.

Solvents Output Hit by Strike

OPD Washington Bureau

The strike of the workers at the Peoria plant of Commercial Solvents Corporation, one of the biggest producers of solvents, is making it necessary for the War Production Board to tighten its December allocations of ethyl acetate, butyl alcohol, and other solvents compared with that allowed for November, it was learned December 2.

It is understood that ethyl acetate allocations for December for civilian uses are being reduced to 20 percent of the requests. In November 25 percent of the requests for certain end uses for civilians were granted.

Because of the effect that the strike is having on the war program, WPB has made a request to the War Labor Board that it hasten its decision in the matter so that the plant can resume operations. WLB hearings on the dispute are scheduled for December 9.

'666' Label Data Gets FDA Complaint

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration has filed a complaint in the United States District Court at Valdosta, Ga., against the Monticello Drug Company, New Orleans, for failing to indicate clearly on its package that its cold remedy marketed under the tradename "666" is not a remedy for malaria.

Prior to issuance of the WPB order limiting the use of quinine to malaria treatment, "666" was sold for treatment of both malaria and colds. It contained quinine sulphate in quantities sufficient for the so-called seven-day treatment of malaria. Now qui-

—Continued on page 55

Synthetic Organic Producers Talk About Alien Patents

Policies and practices of the Alien Property Custodian with respect to vested alien patents were again this year the major topic of discussion in the annual meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association. The official side of the matter was presented by Dexter North, of the APC office, whose contacts with the industry run back through service with the United States Tariff Commission.

August Merz
Re-elected SOCMA President

Charles A. Mace
SOCMA Secretary

Mr. North emphasized the point that President Roosevelt had declared that seized alien patents would not be returned to their enemy owners. Vested patents of nationals of axis-occupied countries probably will be returned; meanwhile they are treated about as are those belonging to enemy aliens.

Enemy alien patents are offered to American industry on nonexclusive, royalty-free licenses at a fee of $15. Existing exclusive licenses are not disturbed, except to promote the national interest, but these can be exchanged for royalty-free nonexclusive licenses. Assignments are duly recognized. In addition to the latter type, patents of occupied-country nationals are licensed on existing royalty terms.

The purpose of patents' seizure, Mr. North said, is the benefit of the people of the United States. Exclusive licensing, in the opinion of APC, is likely to suppress use and improvement. The government feels that licenses must be revocable because its rights would not otherwise permit exemption from royalties. These patents, Mr. North said, are not going

—Continued on page 39

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Trade Board To Hear Livingston

L. F. Livingston, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, will be the guest speaker at the seventieth annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade in the Hotel Astor, this city, December 14. He will speak on "Chemistry at War and to Prepare for the Postwar Era."

Menthol Export Sales Price Raised by Bank of Brazil

OPD Washington Bureau

Reports have reached Washington that the Bank of Brazil has established a minimum price of $29 per kilo on sales of 1943-44 season menthol crystals to United States purchasers—a level far in excess of that which prevailed for the 1942-43 season. The action is viewed with such concern by some government officials that it may possibly lead to a protest being lodged against it.

According to the best information available, the cost of producing menthol crystals in Brazil ranges from $7.20 to $8.85 a pound or, when converted to the Brazilian measurement, from $15.84 to $19.47 per kilo. This would mean a spread between costs and foreign selling prices far out of proportion of what is considered warranted in the way of profits and in light of the Good Neighbor policy. The selling price minimum is regarded as even more objectionable when it is realized that the Brazilian industry can purchase menthol at $17.50 a kilo.

At present there is no accurate estimate of the probable production of menthol crystals in Brazil from the 1943-44 mint crops. Trade sources estimate mint oil production may run as high as 500 to 600 metric tons. The Export and Import Department of the Bank of Brazil, taking a more conservative view of probabilities, believes the crop will run between 150 and 200 metric tons. The Sao Paulo Secretary of Agriculture says that production will amount to about 340 metric tons, basing his estimate on an area planted to mint of 10,166 acres and an average yield of 43 pounds to the acre.

Production of mint oil in the past crop season, 1942-43, was placed by the trade at 50 metric tons and production of menthol crystals at 20 metric tons.

By far the greatest proportion of the Brazilian menthol production is destined for export—95 percent of it being estimated for this purpose. The word received here is that the Office of Coordinator of Economic Mobilization of Brazil has made an arrangement to retain only 5 percent of the amount exported for domestic use.

It is because of the very large production expected for the new season that the minimum price of $29 per kilo on export sales has been established by the Bank of Brazil. The action is an attempt to safeguard the domestic producers against any sharp break in prices because of the increased output, and also, it is believed here, to encourage the development of the Brazilian menthol producing industry.

—Continued on page 56

Menthol in Britain Brings $19 Per Pound

London, Dec. 3, 1943

Menthol is quoted at 95s per pound; Chinese peppermint oil, 120s per pound.

WPB Production Facilities Rule Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

A revision of procurement regulation No. 15 to provide for advance notice being given to the War Production Board of contract terminations that involve a reduction in production of a particular facility by 25 percent or more was announced November 29 by the War Department.

The action, which had been requested by WPB, is to enable it to plan the use of such facilities on other work and eliminate the present unfavorable circumstances of such facilities standing idle when they could be useful in other directions. It also will enable WPB to integrate more fully its materials allocations with labor available.

Heretofore procurement officers have been under instruction only to notify plant management and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission of contract terminations so that steps could be taken for the orderly transfer of workers. The amended regulation now provides that WPB shall be advised of such actions also.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 3, 1943	Nov. 26, 1943	Dec. 4, 1942
137.7	**137.7**	**138.3**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

There was more than the lately usual amount of price activity in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. There was also a greater variety than usual among the articles affected. The popularly termed chemical materials remained out of the picture, however.

Prices were advanced on Tennessee phosphate rock, bois de rose oil, lignaloe wood oil, Brazilian orange oil, saffron, witchhazel leaves, Indian cumin, domestic and Indian poppyseed, Band G gum rosins, Madras turmeric, imported casein, edible egg albumin, and pinewood charcoal.

Prices were reduced on quicksilver, papain, gum arabic, E, F, I, and M gum rosins, ascorbic acid, N.F. anethol, Spanish sage, cloves, Ceylon cinnamon, Morocco cumin, lobelia, and Ceylon citronella oil.

Alcohol Amendment Explained by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to clear up misconceptions concerning the recent amendment of M-30 controlling the distribution of ethyl alcohol, the Chemical Division of WPB made the following explanation, December 3:—

M-30, as recently amended, does not basically change the quota restrictions in the order, with the exception of shellac and shellac substitutes. Where the base period consumption, adjusted by the percentage in the relevant paragraphs permits the acceptance of a quantity of not more than 7,900 gallons, the customer may request an allotment by certifying to his supplier, rather than by filing a form for specific authorization, with Washington.

Previously, all users of more than 3,500 gallons had to file with Washington, and thus it will be seen that the amendment changes the filing limits from 3,500 to 7,900 gallons.

With respect to the change in the small order exemptions for use of alcohol in the manufacture of toiletries and cosmetics, it is provided that, if a person did not use alcohol for such manufacture prior to July 1, 1943, he must file a form for specific authorization with Washington, regardless of the amount he wants.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Bags Available On Appeal to WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Fertilizer manufacturers, who are experiencing diffculties in obtaining bags for packaging products, may file appeals with the Containers Division of the WPB for new burlap materials for this purpose, it was announced December 3.

Persons so affected must file three copies of WPB form 2907 (PD-188-c), the appeal from which is required in order to present the case to the WPB appeals board. Consideration will be given to appeals only where every effort has been made to obtain a less critical packaging material, such as cotton or paper, and the applicant has proven that he has been unsuccessful in obtaining such less critical materials. All appeals should be addressed to the WPB Administrator of M-221, Room 2216, Tempo S. Washington, D. C.

—O-P-D—

WPB Textile Division Deputy Director Named

A. Louis Oresman, of New York city, has been named deputy director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division of the War Production Board. Associated with the New York WPB Regional Office for more than a year, Mr. Oresman is a partner of the firm of Aronson & Oresman, certified public accountants of New York.

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Rotenone Powder Prices Reduced

OPD Washington Bureau

A slight reduc ion in maximum prices for imported rotenone powder sold by the Defense Supplies Corporation and in prices of the powder sold by processors, was provided in amendment 3 to MPR-298, effective December 1, issued by OPA December 3.

The maximum price, f.o.b. port of entry, on sales to manufacturers by an importer (DSC) is fixed at 31.5 cents per pound for powder containing more than 5 percent rotenone, plus or minus 6 cents for each 1 percent of rotenone above or below 5 percent. The maximum price, f.o.b. manufacturers' plant, is 35 cents a pound for powder containing more than 5 percent of pure rotenone, plus or minus 6 cents for each 1 percent of rotenone above or below 5 percent.

Prices of rotenone generally as well as prices of copper sulphur and copper sulphate are being surveyed by the OPA. Officials of the agency met yesterday with an advisory committee for insecticides and fungicides, where prices of the three materials were discussed. The industry committee met earlier with War Food Administration on distribution problems affecting the industry.

—O-P-D—

WPB Distribution Parleys Scheduled

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board's forthcoming order on equitable distribution of consumer goods other than food will be discussed with the country's manufacturers and wholesalers during a series of regional conferences, WPB has announced. Anyone in these businesses may interview officials of the Office of Civilian Requirements concerning the proposed order. Two-day sessions will take place in New York, December 13 and 14, and Cleveland and St. Louis on December 16 and 17. Appointments may be made at the WPB Wholesale and Retail Trade Division in New York and the WPB regional offices in Cleveland and St. Louis.

—O-P-D—

Antimony Allocation To Be Removed

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuance of general preference order M-112, releasing antimony from allocation after January 1, was announced December 3 by WPB.

Reports will still be required in order to permit WPB to observe the position of the metal. But these reports will be on a quarterly basis, rather than a monthly basis, as previously required.

The OPA announced at the same time a base ceiling price of 14½ cents a pound for antimony metal. The OPA action is contained in MPR-497, effective December 9, and translates existing freeze state ceiling prices into dollars-and-cents.

—O-P-D—

Hansen Quits WPB Pulp Production Office

OPD Washington Bureau

The resignation of Agner B. Hansen, Green Bay, Wis., as chief of the WPB Pulp Production Office, has been announced by Harold Boeschenstein, acting director of the WPB Forest Products Bureau. Mr. Hansen organized the Pulp Production Office.

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WPB Simplifies Certification Forms

OPD Washington Bureau

Provision has been made for simplification of procedures involving the placement of certifications required by WPB regulations and orders on purchase orders and other documents, the War Production Board has announced. Various record-keeping requirements have also been eliminated. It is estimated by WPB officials that the new procedure will permit the elimination of 150 special forms of certification which manufacturers heretofore have been required to use.

A form of standard certification has been provided in Priorities Regulation No. 7 which may be used in most cases instead of certifications required to be

—*Continued on page* 34

—O-P-D—

Postwar Marketing Discussed by A.M.A.

The necessity of synthetic rubber establishing its commercial value was discussed by V. A. Cosler, sales development manager for the rubber chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., said at a panel discussion on new materials and their effects in marketing postwar products. The panel was sponsored by the industrial marketing section of the American Marketing Association, and was held in the Hotel Sheraton, this city, December 2.

While stressing the fact that the development of synthetic rubbers has been rapid since the continued supply of natural rubber was threatened, Mr. Cosler questioned whether this devel-

—*Continued on page* 40

—O-P-D—

Synthetic Anhy. Caffeine Price Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Ivano, Inc., Chicago, has been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to deliver 60,000 pounds of synthetic anhydrous caffeine produced from xanthine, derived from urea or other organic material, at a price of no higher than $12.10 a pound or lower than $9 per pound.

Delivery is to be made under a contract to an industrial consumer whose name was not disclosed. The OPA said that an audit will be made at the termina ion of the contract and a maximum price fixed, and any amount paid in excess of this maximum is to be refunded by Ivano to the purchaser.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Chrome Alum:—525 pounds, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 238, opening December 10.

Ergosterol Crystals, non-activated:—750 kilograms, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington (25); announcement No. FSC-1749, opening December 13.

Formaldehyde Solution:—452 gallons, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 223, opening December 10.

Lampblack:—2,000 pounds of pastes in oil, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington (25); schedule 7175, opening December 8.

Paints:—Supplies of, for Perry Point, Md., Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation M-38, opening December 15.

Petrolatum:—1,540 gallons, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 229, opening December 8.

Salt:—40 tons, for regeneration of Zeolite water softeners, Warden, Justice-Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, LaTune Tex.; invitation 13-2815, opening December 1.

Slag:—Containing not less than 10 percent available phosphoric acid, as required during the period January 1 to December 31, 1944, for the State of Tennessee, Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 373-44, opening December 10.

Soap Powder:—377,570 pounds, various deliveries, as required during the period January 1 to June 30, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 55-S, opening December 6.

Soda Ash:—64,200 pounds, various deliveries, as required during the period January 1 to June 30, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 55-S, opening December 6.

Soda Fluoride:—600 5-pound cartons, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 240, opening December 15.

Soda Sulphite:—125 5-pound cartons, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 241, opening December 10.

Sodium Chloride:—80,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans' Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; invitation 44-102, opening November 25.

Sulphate, Barium:—4,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening November 22.

Trisodium Phosphate:—78,000 pounds, various deliveries, as required during the period January 1 to June 30, Procurement Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington (25); invitation 55-S, opening December 6.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

This week marks the beginning of the third year of United States entry into war—and, hopefully, the beginning of the end of the European phase. It has taken two years for the Axis to learn that we too can give it as well as take it. Now many thoughts are turning to peace. There is an unmistakable feeling that the end is not far away and with December 8 set aside by Pope Pius XII for prayers for peace these lines, titled "Prophecy for Peace" from the pen of James Patrick McGovern, well known as an attorney in chemical and drug circles and captain in the AEF in the last war, and printed in the *Congressional Record* by Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart of California, contain a thought befitting the occasion:—

Elusive peace, so simple, yet blind lead blind
When power betrays its duty to mankind,
When gross ambition scoffs at right and wrong,
When mercy is not truly wise and strong.

"The world," vowed Wilson, "safe for democracy!"
Who heeded then his words of prophecy?
The League renounced, the boom and crash, lost youth,
Utopias—all delusions masked as truth.

What are, we ask, our men now fighting for
Which was not sanctified by the former war?
"It must not happen again," the millions cried;
But the battle closed, and faith soon dimmed and died.

What augurs now the stage of war unrolled
When on the front at home avarice is so bold
It knows no rule to mark its grasping bounds,
And even the distant fighting front confounds.

What soldier feels the invincible will to win
When here at home are many corrupt like sin,
Leaders of strife, who use the war to pry
Their profits more and more, while brave men die?

Chiefs of industry, whose first care is their gain,
Callous to death due to the ill-made plane;
Hirelings in Government, lobbyists in hall,
Political yes-men, gathering votes, one and all—

What matters it to such, if opportunity offers,
To pack to overflowing their golden coffers?
Let others fight the war, a mere mirage,
While piously they commit their sabotage.

Another day of trial will dawn and then
Will discord, guile and greed rule us again,
Despite the blood, the suffering, the treasure
Paid in the insatiable sieve, world-war's grim measure?

"Peace in our time" from the last war to this
Betrayed our judgment by a Judas kiss;
Again, unless we shun gold, pride and ease,
Today we'll fight, but tomorrow we'll appease.

It is in hearts of men that peace must grow;
The peace we reap is but the peace we sow.
Glossed words, false deeds, though decked with seal and wax,
Must mock their authors before they turn their backs.

Gassing Plant Bugs

The "bomb" or aerosol method of applying insecticides, which has proved so valuable in protecting the health of soldiers in tents and barracks by exterminating mosquitoes and other insects, promises to be useful also in greenhouses when war no longer has first call on the metals and chemicals required.

Lyle D. Goodhue and William N. Sullivan, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, were the discoverers of this use of pyrethrum by the aerosol method. Now Floyd F. Smith and Mr. Goodhue have found that nicotine dissolves well in freon, which makes the latter useful as a dispenser of nicotine in greenhouses. Nicotine is a generally used remedy for aphids, and the experimenters find that nicotine aerosols are deadly to the green peach ephid, a common greenhouse pest. A common method of killing these aphids has been to burn nicotine preparations, but with freon as a carrier it is possible to get just as good a kill with half the nicotine—and with no fire hazard. By the "bomb" method, it is said, all the nicotine is effective in contrast to the usual method in which part of the nicotine is destroyed by burning.

Farm Boom Is Back

In spite of several restraining influences, evidence focusing in the Department of Agriculture indicates that a genuine farmland boom has gained momentum in some of the country's most important agricultural areas. The raise in farmland prices since the beginning of the war has been just about as much as that during the same period in the last war and, with this war likely to last much longer than the last, officials are warning of the danger ahead.

The restraining influences are the farmers' remembrances of the last war boom; use of income to pay off mortgages; difficulty in getting equipment, fertilizer, and labor for expansion; and the hold-the-line program. On the other side of the ledger are these facts:—average per-acre value of farm real estate and improvements July 1 was 23 percent above the 1935-39 base; and the rate of increase has been about 1 percent a month in the last year.

There can be little doubt that a land boom is well underway, Secretary Wickard warns, and may, unless checked, become even greater and more devastating than the last one.

Killing New Potatobug

The golden nematode, a European pest of potatoes first observed in this country in 1941 on Long Island, may be controlled by the use of carbon bisulphide on the soil, says the department of agriculture. Scientists of the Agricultural Research Administration report that fumigation with this chemical, at a justifiable cost, reduced the numbers of the pest by about 65 percent, and gave a 50 percent increase in weight of marketable potatoes.

Other treatments, including chloropicrin, were too expensive to be profitable at the present prices of potatoes.

At latest report this new crop enemy had infested about 800 acres of Long Island potato fields.

Rubber From Weeds

About 4 or 5 tons of rubber is to be made from goldenrod at the Southern Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture this Winter and turned over to private rubber companies for experimenting in comparison with other rubbers and in mixing with synthetic.

The rubber is to be made from the leaves of the weed planted by farmers under contract with the department in various locations throughout the country to find out the best growing areas and the best types to plant. The leaves are now being shipped to the Southern laboratory for sorting and extraction of the latex in a pilot plant installed in the laboratory for this purpose.

About 500 acres were planted to goldenrod by farmers, but only a small part of the crop is being used for the experiments. The rest is being held back for planting stock in case a larger program should prove desirable in 1944.

It Is the War

It has been suggested to Illinois farmers that they feed 1943 Illinois automobile license plates to the hogs, believe it or not.

The National Highway Users Conference says in a release to its members that John Nash, chief clerk of the

—Continued on page 50

Linseed Oil Delivery Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has revised regulations affecting deliveries of linseed oil at wholesale levels to permit a greater latitude in movement and allow wholesalers to "carry over" quota deliveries from one calendar quarter to another.

Since July, deliveries among wholesalers as well as to retailers and consumers, have been limited by food distribution order No. 63 to 50 percent of the average quantity delivered during the corresponding calendar quarters of 1940 and 1941. An amendment to the order, effective December 1, permits unlimited delivery among wholesalers, and above the wholesale level, but retains the limitation on deliveries to retailers.

The original order did not allow wholesalers to carry over any part of their 50 percent delivery quotas from one calendar quarter to another. The

—Continued on page 45

—O-P-D—

'Freon' M-Order Interpreted by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued an amendment and an interpretation of conservation order M-28 covering commercial uses of dichlorofluoromethane, or as it is more commonly known, 'Freon-12' gas.

The amendment clarifies those paragraphs which cover the uses of other types of refrigerants, specifically those designated as groups 2 and 3, under the order. In any instance where all refrigerants in both groups are prohibited for use under the American Standard Safety Code of Mechanical Refrigeration, 'Freon-12' gas may be used if the system is not one for which all deliveries are prohibited under list "A" of the order. The amendment

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—O-P-D—

Bauxite Delivery Restrictions Eased

The War Production Board has removed the requirement to secure authorization to cover delivery of restricted bauxite to manufacturers of alumina or abrasives, or to cover delivery of alumina to manufacturers of aluminum and abrasives. The Board also simplified the method of securing authorization to deliver restricted bauxite and alumina to persons who intend to use it for purposes other than the manufacture of alumina, aluminum, or abrasives.

With the issuance of General Preference Order M-1-h as Amended, the person who desires a specific authorization to accept delivery of restricted bauxite or alumina is required to send his order to the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of WPB together with a statement of the specific purpose for which the material is to be used, together with a statement that the amount ordered will (or will not) raise his inventory in excess of a 60-day supply.

—O-P-D—

Sperm Oil Available For Essential Uses

Increased supplies of sperm oil will make possible the allocation of additional quantities for essential uses, the War Food Administration has announced. Though the December allocations already have been made the Food Distribution Administration will consider interim applications to use sperm oil in December for such purposes as leather and textile processing, the manufacture of synthetic rubber, paper, lubricants (including cutting and grinding oils and heavy duty engine oil additives) and for other essential uses.

Interim applications should be filed on forms FDA 477 and 478 with the Director of Food Distribution, Washington 25, D. C. Applications for January allocations, which also will be increased for essential uses, should be filed by December 10.

—O-P-D—

Watts Quits NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board has announced the resignation of its General Counsel Robert B. Watts, effective January 1, 1944. Simultaneously, it was announced that Mr. Watts will be succeeded by Alvin J. Rockwell.

Copper Sulphate Output Assured

OPD Washington Bureau

Allotment of sufficient copper for production of copper sulphate to protect next year's food crops from bacterial and fungus diseases has been assured the War Food Administration by the War Production Board, it was announced December 2.

Prices of insecticides and fungicides have been stabilized and, insofar as can be foreseen, no significant changes are contemplated by the Office of Price Administration, the WFA added. But considering all factors, WFA officials urge consumers to weigh carefully their copper fungicide needs for next summer, and order immediately for early delivery.

The WFA order-early suggestion is prompted by three manufacturing and distributing factors:—(1) Copper is allocated quarterly for fungicides on the basis of demand; (2) Manufacturers do not have adequate space to permit storage until the products are needed; (3) The labor and transportation situation is too critical to permit delaying manufacture and distribution until buyers actually need the copper chemicals.

Although dry weather last year minimized the demands for copper fungicides, where local shortages did develop they were mostly traceable to consumer and dealer failure to anticipate needs and allow for delays in transportation.

—O-P-D—

Tenn. Phosphate Rock Prices Raised by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Producer prices for Tennessee phosphate rock have been increased approximately 20c. per ton to compensate mine operators for wage raises recently granted to their employees, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

This action was taken through Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation 240—Phosphate Rock, effective December 3, 1943.

This action followed hardship evidence submitted to OPA by companies for whose employees the War Labor Board recently approved wage increases retroactive to December 1, 1942. These companies mine and process 90 percent of the Tennessee phosphate rock sold. Half of them, under existing price ceilings, had to operate at a loss during the year ending June 30, 1943, and faced suspension of production. The others were compelled to function on so limited a margin that they were unable to absorb the wage increase and still show a profit.

The new schedule covers all grades and descriptions of Tennessee phosphate rock.

—O-P-D—

Nicotine Sulphate Output Stimulated

OPD Washington Bureau

Acting to augment supplies of insecticides, vitally needed for food production, the War Food Administration has reserved certain low grades of the 1943 crop of some types of dark tobacco for use in the manufacture of nicotine sulphate and nicotine alkaloid.

Included under the reservation are specified grades of Virginia fire-cured tobacco (type 21), Eastern fire-cured (type 22), Western fire-cured (type 23), One Sucker (type 35), and Green River (type 36). These fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco types are grown largely in Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The action, effective November 30 under Director Food

—Continued on page 34

—O-P-D—

Pine Oil Subject To Priorities No. 1 Only

OPD Washington Bureau

Pine oil is subject to no order of the War Production Board except Priorities Regulation No. 1, and users may obtain it from any supplier, the Chemicals Division of WPB has announced. A priority rating undoubtedly will be necessary to obtain delivery as supplies are not plentiful, it was pointed out. The directive of November 8 requiring special authorization for shipment of pine oil except to the mining and textile industries was revoked on November 16

TRY THIS Oil-Soluble SURFACE-ACTIVE AGENT

ALKATERGE-O

Alkaterge-O is a dark brown alkaline liquid which is miscible with oils but practically insoluble in water. When added to mineral oils, it lowers their interfacial tension against water to about 1 or 2 dynes/cm. With mineral acids and organic acids of low molecular weight, Alkaterge-O forms water-soluble salts.

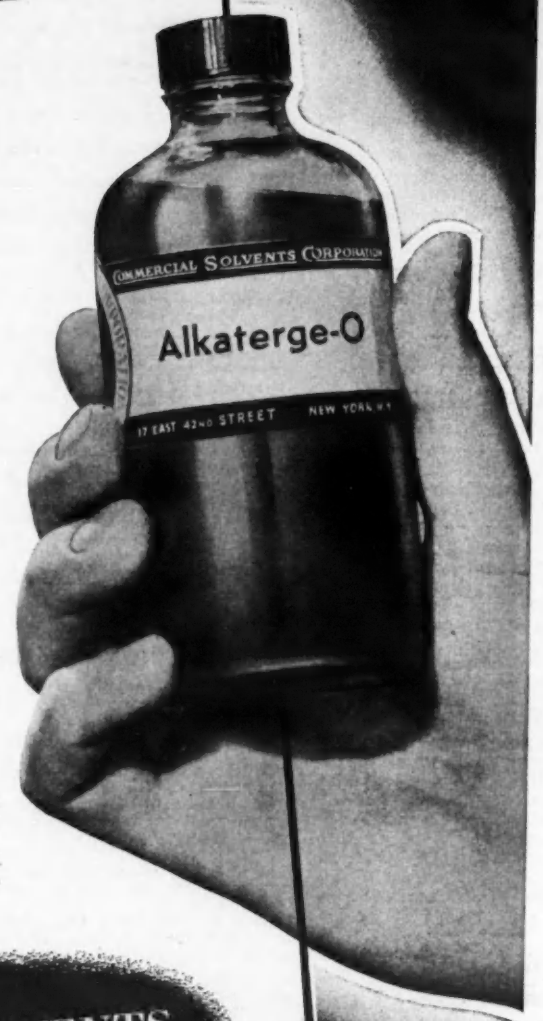
Emulsifying Agent

Alkaterge-O is an emulsifying agent... and its emulsifying power can often be enhanced by combining it with high molecular weight fatty acids to form oil-soluble soaps. The combining weight of Alkaterge-O is approximately 350, and it is suggested that it be used with 1 to 3 mols of oleic or stearic acid.

Dispersing Agent

Alkaterge-O can be employed as an oil-soluble dispersing agent. It has possibilities as a corrosion inhibitor and as a penetrant for lubricants and oils used in the leather and textile industries.

Only limited commercial quantities of Alkaterge-O are available, but samples will gladly be furnished for experimental purposes.



COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS
Corporation
17 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Paint Production Clubs News

In lieu of holding their regular monthly meeting for December, officers and other members of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will join forces with those of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in a combined participation in the annual Christmas party to be celebrated December 9 in the Biltmore hotel, this city. The festivities scheduled for that occasion will include a banquet and floor show.

Following the installation of its officers for the ensuing year, at the club's November meeting, its president, F. Grant Schleicher, of W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, has announced his appointments of chairmen for its standing committees, as follows:—Membership, former president John A. Murphy, of the Standard Varnish Works; nominating, William L. Hale, of the Debevoise Company; technical, Dr. Robert J. Moore, of the Bakelite Corporation; resolutions, Everett J. Cole, of the Manufacturers Varnish Company; program, Fred M. Damitz, of the National Varnished Products Company; dramatic, Kenneth J. Howe, of the Thibaut-Walker Company, and publicity, Charles Malizia, of the New Jersey Paint Company.

Louisville

Gordon Babcock, of the Reynolds Metals Company, was the principal speaker at the November meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club held at the Brown hotel,

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—O-P-D—

Tinting Colors Revision Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

Proposed revision of Federal specification for eight tinting colors have been announced by the National Bureau of Standards. The revisions proposed to cover:—

Bone-black; dry—November 6, 1943, TT-B-601a.

Chromium-oxide-green; dry — November 17, 1943, TT-C-231a.

Chrome-green; pure, dry—November 17, 1943, TT-C-236a.

Chrome-yellow and chrome orange—November 15, 1943, TT-C-291b.

Lampblack; dry—November 6, 1943, TT-L-71a.

Ocher, yellow, dry—November 11, 1943, TT-O-111a.

Prussian-blue; dry—November 11, 1943, TT-P-691a.

Ultramarine-blue; dry—November 11, 1943, TT-U-451b.

The inclosed drafts are for the most part in substantial agreement with the corresponding A.S.T.M. specifications:—

Bone-black, same as A.S.T.M. D210-41.

Chromium - oxide - green, same as A.S.T.M. D263-41 except the Federal specification has a water-soluble requirement.

Pure chrome green—essentially the same as A.S.T.M. D212-41.

Chrome yellow, same as A.S.T.M. D211-42T, and changed somewhat (lead chro-

—Continued on page 44

—O-P-D—

Glass Paint Container Types Augmented

OPD Washington Bureau

One additional type of glass paint container has been added to the list of permanent standards, and three additional types have been added to the list of temporary standards, under amendment No. 1 to schedule E of limitation order L-103, as amended November 20, the War Production Board has announced.

The container added to the list of permanent standards appears as exhibit 12-96 in the basic order. As a permanent standard, this economical one-gallon container, which provides the head space necessary for one of the two main types of paint, can now be made available to the paint industry. Mold equipment to produce it is available in the glass industry.

The three containers added to the list of temporary standards appeared as exhibits 1, 2, and 7 in schedule E as amended April 5, 1943, but were omitted from schedule E as amended September 20, 1943. Their addition to the schedule means that containers of these designs will be standard if made before December 20 of this year. The intervening period will give the paint industry the opportunity it needs to use still-existing inventories of these types of containers.

Hercules Names Bunce Plant Superintendent

The appointment of D. A. Bunce as superintendent of the Mansfield, Mass., plant of Hercules Powder Company has been announced by Dr. W. M. Billing, general manager of Hercules' synthetics department. The appointment became effective December 1.

Mr. Bunce, who has been at the Hercules-operated Volunteer Ordnance Works for the past year and a half, joined the Hercules company in 1936

D. A. Bunce

when the company purchased the Providence Dry Salters Company.

Dr. R. L. Marsh will remain in his present capacity at Mansfield as technical director, and will have direct charge of the control laboratory and the technical service laboratory. Dr. Marsh has been serving as acting superintendent of the plant since its acquisition by the Hercules company in July, 1941.

H. R. Monfort, who has been chief chemist at Mansfield, has been appointed to work directly on production problems under Mr. Bunce.

—O-P-D—

OPA Machinery Industry Rules Compiled

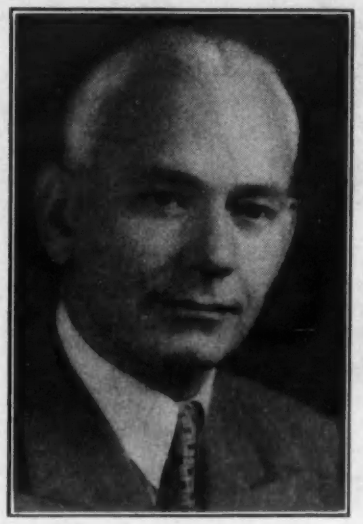
OPD Washington Bureau

As an aid to the machinery industry and its 40,000 related establishments throughout the country, the Office of Price Administration issued November 26 a collation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 (Machines and Parts and Machinery Services), which gathers together all amendments since the issuance of the regulation.

WFA Chemicals, Fertilizers Branch Is Reorganized

OPD Washington Bureau

A reorganization of the Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch of the War Food Administration that has been under way since July 1 to bring about a closer knit organization for handling the chemical problems of the farm program, has been virtually completed with the appointment of Dr. G. F. MacLeod as chief of the Chemicals Division.



Dr. G. F. MacLeod

In a move to streamline the setup to deal more promptly and efficiently with the big problems of food production brought on by the war, the Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch was made a part of the Office of Materials and Facilities of the War Food Administration at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

P. H. Groggins, who headed up the branch in the old setup, is still the chief of the branch in the new organization, reporting on the operations of his branch directly to J. W. Millard, chief of the Office of Materials and Facilities.

The reorganization has divided up the branch into two main divisions and five sections, with each assigned some particular line of functioning in the handling of problems in the field of chemicals and fertilizers.

The two divisions are the Chemicals Division and the Fertilizers Division, the former headed by Dr. MacLeod, on leave of absence from the University of California, who took office on December 1, and the latter by M. J. Derrick, who was with the Indiana Farm Bureau before joining the government.

Under the Chemicals Division are the Economic Poisons Orders Section, with C. C. Hamilton as chief, who formerly was with the New Jersey Experimental Station; the Economic Poisons Requirements Section, which is to be headed by Dr. MacLeod for the time being; and the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section, under the direction of J. M. Schaffer, who came to the branch from the War Production Board.

The Fertilizers Division has two sections under its jurisdiction:—the Fertilizers Orders Section, headed by W. E. Lakin, an industry man formerly with the WPB, and the Fertilizers Requirements Section, with W. F. Watkins as chief. Mr. Watkins transferred to the branch from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Field Services Section, which reports directly to Mr. Groggins in the new setup, is under the direction of L. G. Porter, who has been in government service for a number of years.

—O-P-D—

Potash Allocation Continuance Advised

No additional general allocation of potash can be made in period 2 (June 1, 1943, to March 31, 1944), it was agreed December 1 at a meeting of the potash producers industry advisory committee of the war production board. The committee also recommended that the present potash allocation order, M-291, remain in effect.

Expanded facilities are expected to increase production of muriate of potash approximately 80,000 tons in the 1944-45 season, it was reported, but the anticipated domestic output still is somewhat less than the requirements stated by the war food administration for fertilizer use. Domestic production for 1944-45 in terms of potassium oxide is estimated at 760,000 tons, of which some 80 to 85 percent is used in agriculture.

Fertilizer Industry Labor Problem Told

OPD Washington Bureau

Resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association seeking government aid in meeting some of the manpower problems of the fertilizer industry were received sympathetically by the War Manpower Commission, but failed to produce the results hoped for by the industry.

In a letter to Charles J. Brand, executive-secretary of the association, under date of November 15 and just made public by the association, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the commission, said that the WMC has recognized the labor recruitment difficulties of the fertilizer industry and has applied measures to relieve serious labor shortages that threatened production, but it is impossible to apply measures which would restore labor mar-

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—O-P-D—

Oilseed Processors Get Set-Aside Order

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration is requiring processors of oilseeds to set aside 20 percent of their January production of oilseed meal for distribution to areas designated by the Food Production Administration of the WFA.

The set-aside order, the first under Food Production Order No. 9, was issued by J. B. Hutson, director of the Food Production Administration, and is designed to make protein meal available for wider distribution.

In announcing the set-aside order, Hutson requested the voluntary cooperation of oilseeed processors in making quantities of protein meal available for directed distribution during December. Any meal made available for this purpose will be credited against the 20 percent set-aside required of the individual processor during January.

Surplus War Materials Centralization Plan Opposed

OPD Washington Bureau

A congressional movement for the establishment of a central agency for disposing of surplus materials from the war program on December 2 appeared to be running into substantial opposition from the departments and agencies of the government, whose representatives at hearings on the legislation before the house committee on expenditures expressed the belief that surplus materials sales should be handled by each department separately.

It was their view that the procurement officers of the departments themselves know the situation surrounding such materials—which industries would be mostly interested in acquiring the materials, and so on—better than would a newly formed agency set up for this purpose.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, testifying before the committee, expressed the hope that the War Department would be allowed to dispose of its surplus material on its own without interference from other departments, while Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones reported to the committee November 30 that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is now engaged in a survey of the plants financed by Defense Plant Corporation, looking towards their disposal to private industry.

Mr. Jones urged, however, the development of an overall policy for the disposition of government-owned war plants which, among other things, would prevent the establishment of monopolies. The disposal of huge surpluses, not only of manufacturing plants but of Army and Navy stores and real estate now used for training and other purposes, he said, is a major problem of postwar conversion to which consideration should be given now.

The government today, he said, is a big factor in many lines of production, controlling approximately 55 percent of the national output of aluminum, eight to nine percent of the steel producing capacity, about 90 percent of the aircraft production facilities, and practically all of the synthetic rubber production.

As a result of the Administration's rubber program, he told the committee, the United States now could produce at least a third more synthetic rubber than the prewar consumption of natural rubber, and added that there are indications that synthetic could be produced just as cheaply as we could purchase natural crude at prewar prices and that it would be just as good.

He warned those interested in the acquisition of plant facilities or surplus stocks not to expect "too many bargains" and indicated that, so far as the facilities under his control are concerned, the selling price will have some relation to the cost of production.

CHEMICAL EXACTNESS helps build a new industry

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

During 1944, the nation plans to produce 800,000 tons or more of synthetic rubber.

This vast new industry — created out of the exigencies of wartimes— is a result of the *alertness* of American science and research workers.

In the near future, chemists expect to produce synthetic rubber for many uses with qualities *far superior* to nature's product. Tires, for instance, in the not-too-distant future, may possibly give 100,000 miles or more of trouble-free service.

Baker is playing its important part in contributing chemicals to exacting specifications, for use in various types of synthetic rubber production. Here, chemical exactness is demanded.

This is only one of many instances where measured *purity*, as exemplified by Baker Chemicals, has increased efficiency in today's forward march of industry.

Baker's Chemicals (purity by the ton) have been supplied to many manufacturing concerns for the manufacture or processing of many products.

If you have special chemical requirements for war-production products, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co., ***Executive Offices and Plant,*** **Phillipsburg, N. J.**
Branch Offices: **New York, Philadelphia and Chicago**

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 3, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls. .....lb. .36 - .37
dms. .....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls..... .....lb. .34 - .35
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.*..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.85
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betanaphthol, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Bruener's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Acid, castor oil,[5] split, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18½
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 shp't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13¼- —
Cresylic[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal... .510 - —
f.o.b. Serawen, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 50% lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .22
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., nonreturn., Phila...lb. .064 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls..... ....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Acid, muriatic, CP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .29 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .80
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.62
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71¼- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, producers .....lb. .34 - .35½
hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32¼- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.02 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .083½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59¼- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .60 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¼
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l., gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms. to c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .38
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .69 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .58 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alstri- root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Algin, bbls., 25 lb. dms.	lb.	.79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkaret root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .23
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.30 - .33
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.81½- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.83½- —
tanks, works	gal.	.78½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.1340- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1390- —
tanks	lb.	.1290- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.	lb.	.67 - .68
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump., bbls. works	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate (basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - .13
cryst., com'l dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .09¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0310- —
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0340- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.17¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms.	lb.	.20¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.75 - —
contract, works	lb.	.75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works...	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [3,5,6] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.58 - .62
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.88 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.98 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.52 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm.,	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.80 - .00
Aminopyrine, dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
bots.	lb.	4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal.	ton.	20.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.	lb.	.05 - —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02¾- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content),	lb.	.04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld.	lb.	.42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - .47
Bicarbonate dms.	lb.	.0530- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.22 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
dms.	lb.	.32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.	lb.	.08¼- .09¼
ons.	lb.	.14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.65 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84 - .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point.	ton.	47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.33 - 8.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½- .28¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.,	lb.	.08 - .08½

Ammonia phosphate, monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .09¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.06½- —
Sulphamate bbls., works	lb.	.18 - .24
Sulphate,[4,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports.	ton.	29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.07¼- —
red, 48%, cbys., wks.	lb.	.06 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works.	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.	lb.	.45 - .97½
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works...	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).		
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.75 - .80
Caproate, dms.	lb.	2.75 - —

Amyl chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.31 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works	lb.	.42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works	lb.	.14 - —
refd., dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.662 - —
N. F., bots.	lb.	2.10 - 2.35
cans	lb.	1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.33 - .45
import, natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½- —
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.27½- .28
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[3,6] bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.14½- —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 - .23
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.	lb.	.40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton.	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.		60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.		52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .10¼
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	.52 - .55
bots.	lb.	.60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45 - .60
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.55 - .62
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).		

LIFE On The

PHOTO FROM AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.

(*Above*) **LEARNING CHEMISTRY WITH "DOMINO** Played as a game, vari-colored symbols (abo right) must be properly assembled domi fashion as formulae to make a winning sc Originally a peacetime hobby, chemical domin now serve as a training aid for soldiers, such those in the Chemical Warfare Service.

(*Left*) **READY FOR THE TAKE-OFF,** is this ta ware molded of MELMAC* 1077, part of table service on planes operated by Americ Airlines. Because it is exceptionally lightweig strong and shatter-resistant, this plastic widely chosen for such use. MELMAC 107 sanitary because of its hard, low moistu absorbing surface and its resistance to staini Now restricted, MELMAC 1077 can be p duced in many beautiful, permanent colo offering the designer opportunities for attract product development. MELMAC is a meml of the famous "family" of Cyanamid plast made from melamine resin developed by t Research Laboratories of the American Cya amid Company. Other diversified properties these unusual plastic molding materials great dielectric strength, high-heat and arc sistance, and high dimensional stability at bo high and low temperatures . . . characteristi that have brought about the use of MELMA for electrical applications such as igniti assemblies and insulation parts. MELMA adhesives are also highly efficient for plywo bonding and paper or fabric impregnation.

Asbestos fiber. 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.43.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks..lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —

California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —

Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N.Y....ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —

B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —

Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —

Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —

Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant black, seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Asphaltum, Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -25.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —

Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .65

Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).

Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80

Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —

Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —

Barium carbonate, natural, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —

Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —

Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12

tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —

Carbonate, tech., cryst., Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —

Barium carbonate, tech., cryst., Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss. No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13

Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .13 Nom.

Hydrate (see Hydroxide).

Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07

Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83

Monoxide (see Oxide).

Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13

Peroxide (see Dioxide).

Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb 17- .19

Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —

Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —

Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —

Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 5.00 - —

Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00

Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).

Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18

Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —

Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .96
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55

Benzene (see Benzol).

Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —

Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55

Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .18 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20

Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24

Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a..m.s, f.f.c., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 2.15

Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50

Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks

Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 -.60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —

Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —

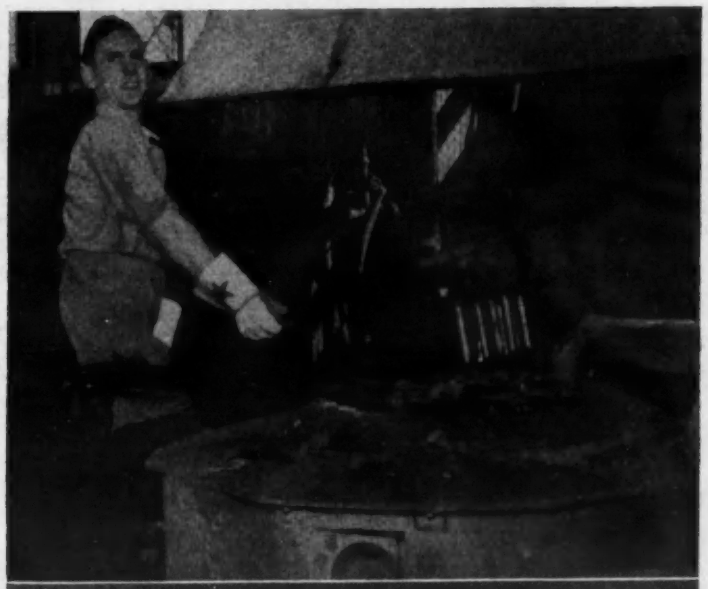
Betapicoline, 95%, ref. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.25

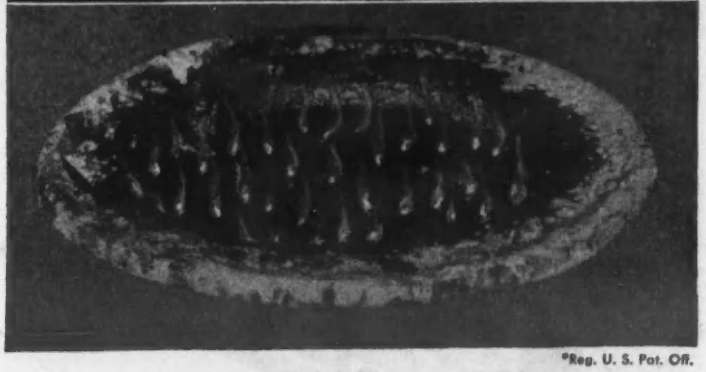
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .38

Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.96
jars.....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbensoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.69
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls.. lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.60
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 -
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06¼- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03350- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .09
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 60%%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00- —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.65 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .13 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks

Chemical Newsfront

(*Below*) **CASE HARDENING OF GEARS**, other production parts, tools and dies can be efficiently carried on in any standard pot-type furnace through the use of AEROCASE®, one of a line of liquid case hardening and carburizing compounds developed by Cyanamid. Today sodium cyanide is a critical material, which may be conserved through the use of AEROCASE, which employs calcium cyanide as the active agent. The use of AEROCASE will produce maximum metallurgical results at a lower cost than sodium cyanide baths. With AEROCASE the operator can accurately judge the condition of the solution by the play of yellow flame on the bath surface as shown below. Originator of activated cyanide baths, Cyanamid has pioneered and developed this efficient two-component type of operation. A new 32-page reference text on case hardening and liquid carburizing will be sent upon request.





WARTIME FABRIC STYLES AID CAMOUFLAGE

…other military requirements of the Services by …serving dyestuffs. With keen foresight, fabric and …ion designers planned their styles to cope with the …ewhat restricted supply of dyes by subtly switching …heavy demand for white on color to color on white … from small figures on colored backgrounds to …e figures on white and pastel backgrounds. Such …mingly small savings of dye materials are absolutely …ential for, although we have built a dye industry in … United States that is second to none, the demands …he present day for the products of organic chem…y are enormous. These products include not only …s, but rubber chemicals, ingredients for explosives, … the sulfa drugs. Although dyestuffs for civilian …ds have been limited by the WPB, Cyanamid's …co Chemical Division is still able to allocate pro…tion facilities for this market.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.80 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 4.75
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .35- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .13
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 2.50 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Wis., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., *N. C.*, S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .200 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.)
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Borax,[4] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.0 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[4] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .06
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .16¼
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .03 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.. lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 os. cns.....os. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....os. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1755- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1805- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1655- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1870- —
l.c.l., same basis...lb. .1920- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R. ¼c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —

Butyl oleate, ref'd, dms., works, lb .35 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans, works.....lb. .66 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., dlvd.....ton.50.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $8.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, dib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29

Air
by
Air
One half million planes will be in active service by
1950, reports the Civil Aeronautics Adminis-
the future will go by air—Gair con-
tainers have proven to be ideal where
weight is the first consideration
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Robert Gair Company, Inc.
GAIR
Write for comprehensive booklet "AIR CARGOES."
New York—Toronto
Save Waste Paper for War Production.
FOLDING CARTONS · BOXBOARDS · FIBRE & CORRUGATED SHIPPING CONTAINE

Calcium pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram.	.25	-	—
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.	75.00	-	—
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb.	.07	-	.07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb.	.08	-	.09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb.	.10	-	—
medicinal, bbls.....lb.	.11½	-	.12
dms. .....lb.	.12½	-	.18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb.	.05¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb.	.06	-	.06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0635	-	—
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.15½	-	—
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.13¼	-	.19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works..lb.	.05½	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.06	-	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.26	-	.28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	45.00	-	—
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.	50.00	-	—
luminous, tins, works.....lb.	1.00	-	—
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb.	.49	-	—
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb.	1.50	-	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb.	3.25	-	3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb.	2.95	-	2.96
bots. .....lb.	3.08	-	3.12
Camphor, natural.....lb.	No stocks		
synth, tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb.	.41¼	-	—
10 bbls (1,500 lbs).....lb.	.44	-	—
5 to 9 bbls.....lb.	.44¼	-	—
1 to 4 bbls.....lb.	.45½	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.47½	-	.54½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb.	.68½	-	—
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.69½	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.70½	-	—
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb.	.61½	-	—
1,000-lb. lots.....lb.	.82½	-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.83½	-	—
Monobromate, dms.....lb.	3.10	-	3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb.	No stocks		
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb.	.20	-	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb.	2.25	-	2.30
powd., bxs.....lb.	2.45	-	2.50
Russian, cs.....lb.	6.00	-	6.25
powd., bxs.....lb.	6.25	-	6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal.	.70	-	1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb.	1.10	-	1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb.	.70	-	.72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb.	.64	-	.65
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb.	.52	-	.53
natural, bgs.....lb.	.44	-	.45
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots. works..lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.80	-	—
66%, dms., ton lots, works...lb.	.75	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.85	-	—
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb.	.60	-	—
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb.	.60	-	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb.	.225	-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.235	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.215	-	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb.	.05	-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05¾	-	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb.	.07	-	.07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.08	-	.08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb.	.06	-	.08
Tetrachloride,[1] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.73	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.80	-	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.97	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.07	-	—
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.80	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	.87	-	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.04	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.14	-	—
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	.94	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.00	-	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal.	1.17	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal.	1.27	-	—
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal.	.83	-	—
l.c.l. .....gal.	.90	-	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal.	1.07	-	—
l.c.l. .....gal.	1.17	-	—

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb.	1.65	Nom.	
decorticated, cs.....lb.	1.50	Nom.	
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb.	1.08	Nom.	
Ceylon, cs.....lb.	1.00	-	1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram.	2.85	-	—
50 grams, dlvd.....gram.	2.90	-	—
Carvol, bots.....lb.	22.50	-	23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb.	.31	-	.32
Case hardening mixture, 50% gran., dms., l.c.l...lb.	.09¾	-	—
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb.	.08¾	-	—
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb.	.24	-	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb.	.24¼	-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb.	.24¾	-	—
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb.	.23½	-	—
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb.	.23¾	-	—
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb.	.26¼	-	—
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb.	.11½	-	.12
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb.	.60	Nom.	
regular, bls.....lb.	.58	Nom.	
shortstick .....lb.	.58	Nom.	
broken .....lb.	.51	Nom.	
China, bls.....lb.	.60	Nom.	
rolls, select, bls.....lb.	.53	Nom.	
broken, bls.....lb.	.52	Nom.	
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb.	.61	Nom.	
all thin, bls.....lb.	.62	Nom.	
Cassia, fistula, bakts.....lb.	.23	-	.24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.	75.00	-	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., works.. unit-ton.	2.90	-	—
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.	12.50	-	13.00
synth., bots.....lb.	19.00	-	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb.	2.25	-	2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb.	3.50	-	—
Catnip, bls.....lb.	.25	-	.30
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb.	.24	-	.24½
French .....lb.	1.60	Nom.	
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb.	.30	-	—
granules, ctns., same basis.lb.	.35	-	—
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	-	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb.	.60	-	—
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb.	.35	-	—
kgs., works.....lb.	.37	-	—
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb.	1.50	-	—
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb.	2.00	-	—
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.02¾	-	—
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	40.00	-	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	32.50	-	—
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.	30.00	-	—
Chamomile, Hungary type, cc..lb.	.58	-	.60
Roman, bls.....lb.	3.25	Nom.	
Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l., shipping points..ton.	20.00	-	—
softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., W. Va...ton.	40.40	-	—
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.	40.80	-	—
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O., Wis..ton.	37.50	-	—
Penn. .....ton.	39.80	-	—
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb.	.06	-	.07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0283	-	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.0225	-	—
powdered, 65% tan.....lb.	.065	-	—
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.	9.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-	—
bulk, c.l., works...ton.	7.60	-	—
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.	8.50	-	—
l.c.l., works.....ton.	9.50	-	15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.	9.50	-	—
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.	12.50	-	—
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.	19.00	-	24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.	41.00	-	—
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb.	.93	-	.96
dms. .....lb.	.90	-	.95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb.	.32	-	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.35	-	—
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb.	.05¼	-	—
contracts .....lb.	.05¼	-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.07¼	-	—
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs.	1.75	-	—
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs.	2.00	-	—
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.	2.50	-	—
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs.	3.00	-	—
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb.	.20	-	.26
USP, dms.....lb.	.30	-	.33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb.	.80	-	—
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb.	.82	-	—
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb.	1.00	-	—
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb.	1.25	-	—
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb.	.22	-	—
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.07½	-	—
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb.	.06½	-	—
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.	16.00	-	—
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.	15.00	-	—
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb.	6.08	-	6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb.	1.20	Nom.	
broken, bgs.....lb.	.19	Nom.	
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb.	.19	Nom.	
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz.	.80	+	13¼[8]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	.89	+	13⅓[8]

[8] Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz.	.62	+	13¼[8]
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz.	.66	+	13⅓[8]
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz.	.42	+	13¼[8]

[8] Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb.	3.70	-	3.80
dms. .....lb.	3.50	-	3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.			
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb.	2.90	-	3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb.	.53	-	.53½
No. 2, bls.....lb.	.52	-	.53
chips, bgs.....lb.	.46	Nom.	
Citral, bots., cns.....lb.	2.85	-	4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] cns., dms., jars..lb.	.98	-	1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb.	2.75	-	3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb.	6.00	-	7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb.	.21	-	.21½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb.	.30	-	.32
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl.	8.75	-	—
c.l., works.....bbl.	8.25	-	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.07½	-	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl.	8.75	-	—
l.c.l., works.....bbl.	9.25	-	—
tanks, works.....gal.	.08¼	-	—
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl.	8.25	-	—
l.c.l., works.....dm.	8.75	-	—
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm.	9.25	-	—

SPOT DELIVERIES

SODIUM SULFIDE

Sodium Benzoate
Oxalic Acid
Formic Acid
Calcium Lactate U.S.P.
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

MALT SYRUP

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd. lb. .33¾- —
feed grade, 40.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 22% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works........lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls..............lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms...........lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls..................lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs..........lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .33½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms..............lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% o., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.........lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.......lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs..........lb. .22 - .25
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs........oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs......oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls........lb. .13 - .18
blue, bls....................lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine. bots., cns.........oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed................lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms...........lb. .19½- .20¼
cns. ....lb. .23 - .29¼
flexible, USP, dms.........lb. .21 - .22
cns. ....lb. .23 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls...........lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.............lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.........lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.........lb. .15 - .18
Conium leaves, bls...........lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.............lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., divd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, divd.lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls..............lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.......lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.................lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.......lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .18½- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.........lb. .22½- .29¼
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.. works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs............lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums......100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works........ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works..........100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.......ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't...........lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs...............lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls..................lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners[6], chipped, bgs., c.l., divd..100 lbs. 3.605 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.........100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[3] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls..........lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% potash, bgs., divd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 8%, S. E. mills.......ton.38.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots................lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.........lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root. bls..........lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. ....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.............gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks. works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots..........lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms..................lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots......lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.................gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis........lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis........lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.........lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.........lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots......100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works......lb. .09½- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs......lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs....................lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls............lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.......lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs..................lb. .16¼- .16¾
Morocco, bgs................lb. .16¾- .17¼
Persian, bgs................lb. .15¾- .16
Cyanamide,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .10½- —
l.c l., frt. alld. E........lb. .11 - —
Cyclohexane, tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E........lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E........lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls..........lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls...........lb. .25 - .33
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls...............lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls......lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls................lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 4.61 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 4.36 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.46 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l.......100 lbs. 4.31 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
Chicago ....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l............lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots..................lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd...................lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd..................lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works...................lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms. c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.........lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.........ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.........ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. ....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2630- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2820- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., same basis.......lb .2110- —
tanks, same basis.........lb. .1960- —
Sebacate, dms., works.......lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms................lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16 - —
tanks ....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.............lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd..................lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. ....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks ....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works...............lb. .14 - —
tanks ....lb. .12 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.............lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..............lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works.lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..............lb. .15½- —
tanks, works..............lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms..........lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms..........lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l......lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l..........lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs..........lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs............lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd..............lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd..............lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l......lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd....................lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l......lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms....................lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.......lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls............lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms...........lb. .18 - —
oily, dms....................lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.................lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..........lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..........lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks ....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms............gal. .55 - .58
tanks ....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.................lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns..lb. .48 - .50
dms. ....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.........lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.................lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.63.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls....................lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs......lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue. FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.2..[illegible] - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns......lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns......lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No.4, cns......lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2 cns......lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6......lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5........lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17...........lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18...........lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns......lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns......lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns......lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns......lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.85 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.......lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.......lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet........lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C............lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6]..........lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR..........lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A......lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R......lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.......lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.........lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R......lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F......lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.........lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G......lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B......lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.......lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.......lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B........lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B......lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.......lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .00
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.......lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.......lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue......lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B......lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G......lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R......lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet...........lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin ....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L...lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black........lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.........lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown........lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive........lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan..........lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.......lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.......lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown ....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green ....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I..............lb. .75 - —
Red shade............lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.............lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.............lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet............lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB...........lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B......lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin ....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray......lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P..........lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue......lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.........lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.......lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin ....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green F ...lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.......lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B......lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.........lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoldin G.........lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.........lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G............lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.............lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.............lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R............lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B............lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6]..........lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin ....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin ....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B........lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.......lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G..............lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin ....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C......lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.......lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin ....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine ....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigresin ....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin ....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown......lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoldin G.........lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoldin R.........lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B........lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine ....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls............lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls......lb. 1.15 - —
imported ....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls......lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls..........lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls........lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs............lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls................lb. .20 - .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls....................lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. ....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.............100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots......100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.............100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots......100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l...........lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.............lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots..................oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd......lb .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.........lb .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..............lb. .15½- —
tanks ....lb .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1290
l.c.l., frt. alld..........lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld..........lb. .1070- .1100
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld..........lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld..........lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, dms.....................lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
lc.l., frt. alld............lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots...............lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms..........lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.................lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns..............lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms...........lb. .27¾- .90
Iodide, bots..................lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.........lb. .33½- .39¾
Myristate, dms., works.......lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.............lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works..........lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld......lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0642-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0691-	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0891-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941-	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0742-	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792-	—
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks	lb.	.09 -	—
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½-	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½-	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Ethylmorpholine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.55	-10.75
Ethylidinaniiin, dms	lb.	.45 -	.47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 -	—
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more	lb.	6.04 -	6.21
smaller lots	lb.	7.02 -	7.23
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 -	3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10 -	.13
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.65 -	3.25
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12 -	.13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00	-17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	17.00	-20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75	-12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	12.75	-16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.18 -	.19
Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.11 -	.11⅛
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 -	—
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.12½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 -	—
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.14½-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 -	—
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00	-20.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 -	2.50
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50 -	—
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 -	—
Fishscrap, dried, 50% protein bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 -	—
Flake, white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09 -	—
kegs	lb.	.11 -	—
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70 -	.73
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.13 -	.16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines	net ton.	37.00 -	—
washed gravel, 70° or more Ca F_2, mines	lb.	33.00 -	—
65% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	32.00 -	—
60% Ca F_2, mines	lb.	31.00 -	—
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines,	lb.	30.00 -	—
Formaldehyde,[1,3,4] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-	.0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	.0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515-	.0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565-	.0590
tanks	lb.	.04 -	.04½
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	.30 -	.40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50	-15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 -	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 -	—
Chicago	ton.	4.00 -	—
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00	-40.00
Furfural,[5] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	.25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 -	—
c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	.20
tanks, works	lb.	.09 -	—
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 -	—
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	.19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.30 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.28 -	—
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.15 -	—
No. 3	lb.	.12½-	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45 -	—
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases,	lb.	No stocks	
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½-	.12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—			
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, loaded, tanks	gal.	.06 -	—
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.092 -	—
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 -	.094
California, 78 octane, tanks,	gal.	.075 -	—
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05⅝-	—
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	.07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks,	gal.	.06½-	.07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	.07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04⅝-	.05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05½-	.06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 -	.97
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.15 -	.19
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43 -	.45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45 -	.49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 -	.50
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms	lb.	3.50 -	4.50

Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.29 -	.30
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.27½-	.28
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.26½-	.27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	12.00	-13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).			
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.15 -	1.35
less than 5 tons, works.	100 lbs.	1.25 -	1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 26 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Mid-west	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
80/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
82/108, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½-	—
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
207-236, bgs., c. l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
299-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—

Glue, hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2[illegible] -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,3,6] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. zones A and C	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
USP, 95% dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18 -	—

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

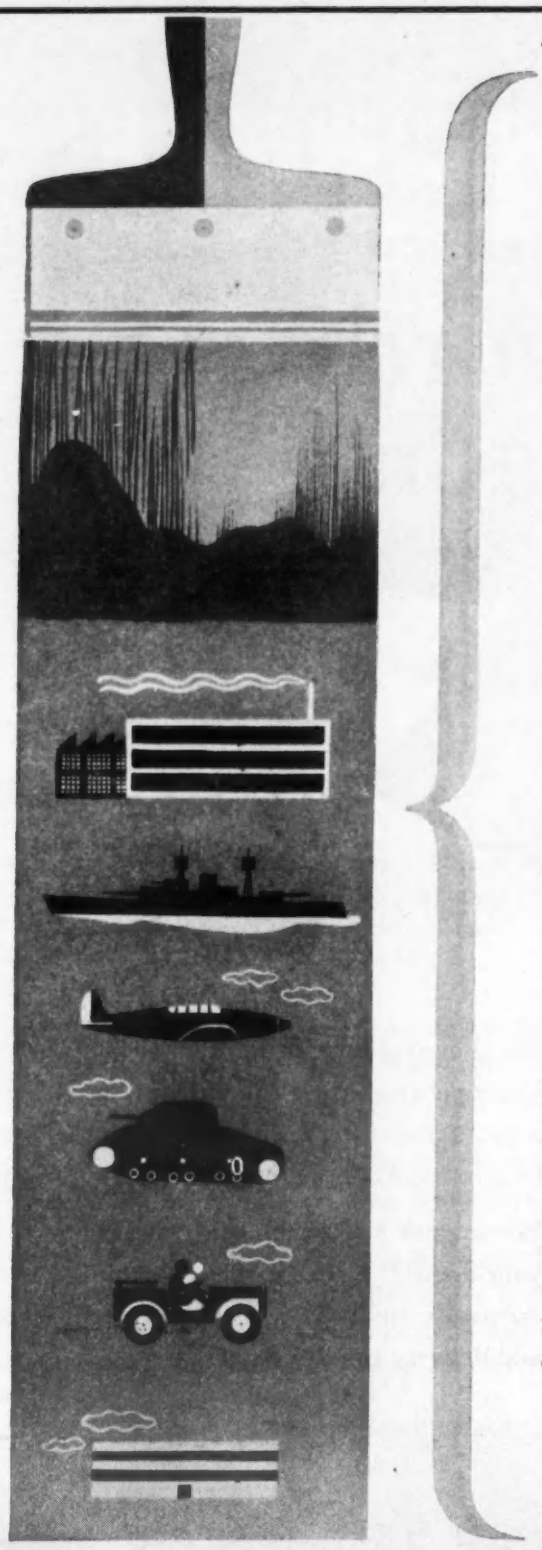
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.12¾-	—

Glycerin, soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks	lb.	.11½-	—

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neo., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima. Zone C, territory west of Zone *B*.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 -	1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Gold chloride, acid, brown, bots.,	oz.	20.75	-21.00
yellow, bots	lb.	18.75	-19.60
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.,	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50	-14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	5.50 -	5.75
powd., bxs	lb.	5.75 -	6.00
Grains of Paradise, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.22
Graphite,[1,6] flaks (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
80%, passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse	lb.	.04½-	—
70-74%, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
75-79%, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
80-84%, same basis	lb.	.06 -	—
85-89%, same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—



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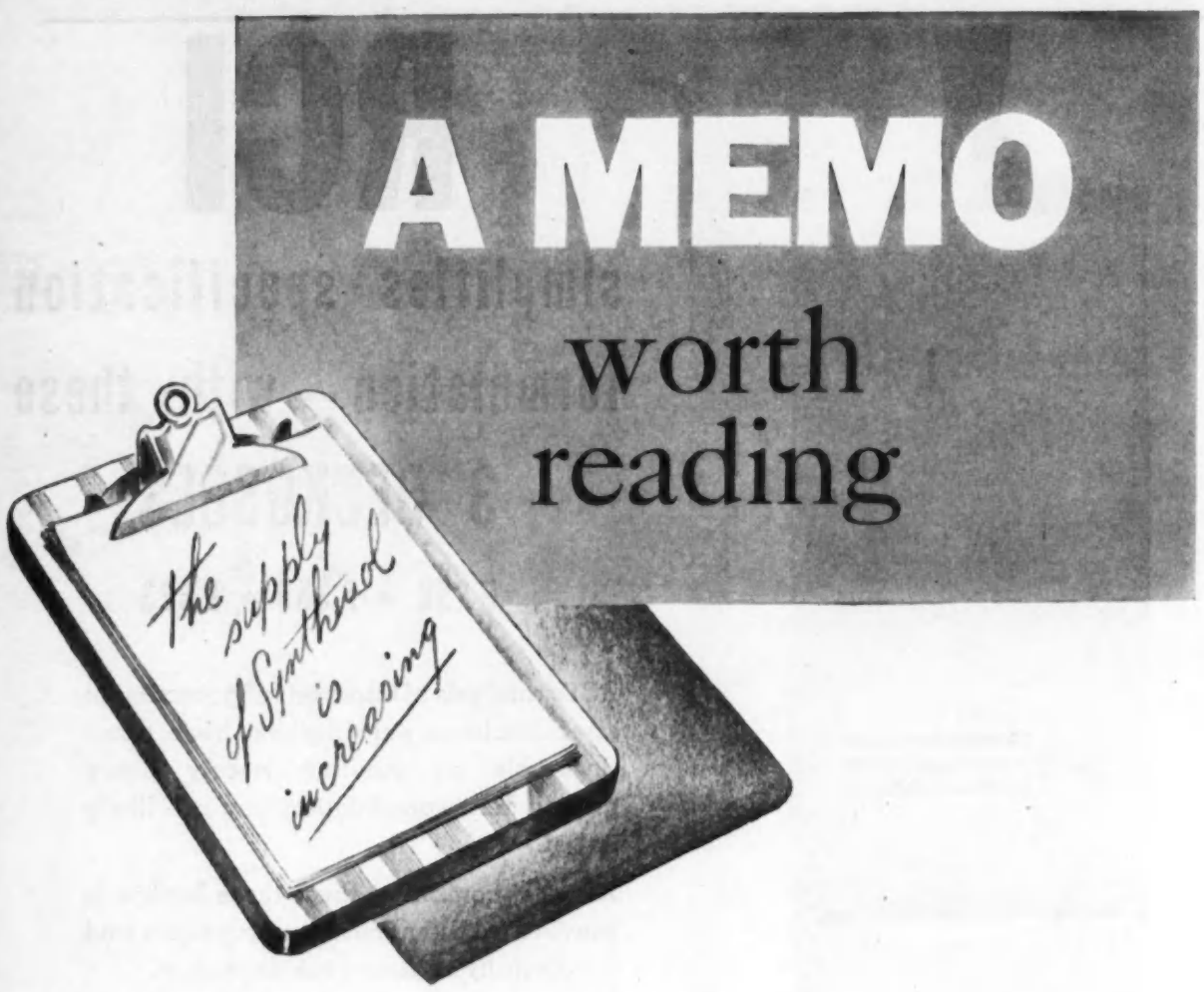
SYNTHETIC RESINS ■ CHEMICAL COLORS ● INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS ■ INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS ● CHEMURGIC RUBBER

Grease,[1,2] house, loose.....lb. .06½- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls. same basis..lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. 19 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .45 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbs., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73¼
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .13½- .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Benjamin (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - .62
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.lb. .55½- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .00¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2 bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 14½- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —

Gum, copal, Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point, c.i.. lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .20¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .24¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .23¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30¾- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis, lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09¾- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse., lb. .27½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.60 - —



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Synthenol is thoroughly dehydrated by a process obtaining exceptionally low acetyl value.

We also emphasize its light color and non-yellowing characteristics. Its performance in light alkyds, insulating varnishes and specification finishes are examples of its outstanding quality.

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Gypsum, plaster of paris, Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 6.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .44 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .20 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
fib. cns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .03¾- .04
.15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .08½- .07¼
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Iron hyposulphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.35
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .58 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech.. dms.....lb. .06½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .68 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .35½- .06
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .33¼- .36½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys, dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works,lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .50
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .36 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .13
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.25 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .33 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07¼ -
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04¼- .04¼
Kerosene at refinery:—
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¼- .04½
Penn., 43 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .35 - .70
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, tres.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .32
Greek, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish.....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .30 - .35
ordinary, bls.....lb. .50 - .60
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 2-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .13
standard, 2-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13 - .13
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 98 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —

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Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. N.....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .33 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
96% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 90% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinates, precip., 28-30% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallates, 19% Pb, 50-gal. dms., lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06½- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13¼- .15¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .39 - .44
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .68
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 6.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass., ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, Mitchell, Ind., ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potonkey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .06¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .06½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[3] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., works, kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[3] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .0595- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -33.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .60
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .67½- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,1] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Magnesia carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06½- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¼- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .25 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms., lb. .65 - .67
kgs. .....lb. .62 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 83-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 8½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.....ton.43.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[3] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Calif., French type, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Chilean, bls.....lb. .39 - .40
French, bls.....lb. .84 - 1.15
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .34½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.91
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[3] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[3] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. .....lb. 1.86 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[5,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4 ,frt. alld.....gal. .40¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A.. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .26 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07¼- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
Methyl acetone, natural, l.c.l., same basis..gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .68 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va. Wis; Zone 2, Ala. Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 560 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls.....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 4, same basis, ton.24.20 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Miss., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.90 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12⅝
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.). Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[3,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .05 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .05¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nefolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¾
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¾
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .35 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.56 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.60 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. .....lb. .36½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octanol,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms.. dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural.. USP, bots.....lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Oil, angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .65 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.85 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .55 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,5] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Oil, castor, dehydrated, dms., c.l..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.65 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0335- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0365- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 50-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00

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Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, cypress, bots	lb.	12.00	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	6.25	- 8.00
weed, bots	lb.	5.50	- 5.85
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	2.10	- 3.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
80-90%, cns	lb.	1.05	- 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.00
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units.		.14	- —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units.		.20	- —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units.		.25	- —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).			
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	11.50	-16.50
Bourbon, cns	lb.	13.00	-15.00
Russian, cns	lb.	11.00	-11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Grapefruit, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	20.00	- —
Hemlock, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Juniper berry, cns	lb.	9.00	-16.00
wood, tech., cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls	lb.	.14	- —
extra, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.14½	- —
winter, strained, bbls	lb.	.15	- —
prime, burning, bbls	lb.	.16	- —
lned., bbls	lb.	.15½	- —
Laurel, bots	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	5.75	- 7.00
Lavender flower, French,, cns..	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Russian, cns	lb.	11.00	-11.50
garden, cns	lb.	.55	- .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
tech., cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Oil, lemon, Calif., cns	lb.	3.25	- —
Messina, coppers, cns	lb.	No stocks	
Terpeneless	lb.	25.00	-50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).			
Mexican, seed, cns	lb.	No stocks	
wood, cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Mexican, cns	lb.	6.00	- 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns	lb.	11.00	-12.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1510-	—
10 or more	lb.	.1560-	—
5 to 9	lb.	.1570-	—
1 to 4	lb.	.1610-	—
tankcar	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1490-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.			
Linseed replacement, dms	gal.	1.13½-	1.21½
tankcar	gal.	1.10½-	—
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks	gal.	.07¼-	.11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.22½-	.28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks	gal.	.14½-	.18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.17½
140-150 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.24 -	.30
cylinder oils, 600-680 flash, tanks	gal.	.16 -	.17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks	gal.	.15 -	.15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.25 -	.28½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks	gal.	.27½-	.31½
Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	7.00	Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns	lb.	6.75	- 9.00
Italian, coppers	lb.	11.50	-15.00
Menhaden,[1,6] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0690-	—
ref'd, alkali, dms	lb.	.1405-	.1407
	lb.	.1405-	.1407
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1505-	.1507
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1305-	.1307
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mustard, artif., USP, cns	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms	lb.	.14¾-	—
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls	gal.	1.90	- —
20°, c.l., bbls	gal.	1.80	- —
30°, c.l., bbls	gal.	1.60	- —
pure, French, bbls	lb.	.18½	Nom.
Neroli, bots	oz.	275.00	-375.00
Haitian, dms	lb.	240.00	- —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms	lb.	7.00	Nom.
Officica,[1,6] liquid, dms	lb.	.25	- —
solid, dms	lb.	.23	- —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls	lb.	.12¾	Nom.
Olibanum, bots	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms	gal.	4.10	- 4.20
edible, Calif., dms	gal.	4.80	- 4.90
imported, dms	gal.	5.21	- 5.51
foots, dms	lb.	No price	
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
35% (65% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
50% (65% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No price	
l.c.l.	lb.	No price	
Orange, sweet, dist., cs	lb.	.75	- —
expressed, Brazilian, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
Calif., cns	lb.	1.10	- 1.60
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers	lb.	No stocks	
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots	lb.	100.00	-125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Palm,[1,6] Niger, dms	lb.	.0665-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.25
Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾-	—
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
350° flash, 70-89 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour	gal.	.08 -	—
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'd	gal.	.12 -	—
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis	gal.	.08½-	—
10/25 pour, same basis	gal.	.08¼-	—
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis	gal.	.14 -	—
Patchouli, cns	lb.	8.00	-11.00
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill..	lb.	.13 -	—
ref'd., edible, dms	lb.	.16½	Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns	lb.	3.50	Nom.
import, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.00	Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms	lb.	6.35	Nom.
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms	lb.	.2450-	—
Petitgrain, Haitian, ship't, dms.,	lb.	2.25	- —
Paraguay, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	- 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns	lb.	8.00	- 8.75
Leaf, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.076	- —
l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.081	- —
tanks, South	lb.	.06½	- —
divd. E	lb.	.07	- —
Pineneedle, cns	lb.	3.25	- 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal	gal.	.23½	- —
contracts	gal.	.19½	- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind	gal.	*.54	- —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.18	- —
Martinez, Cal	gal.	.23	- —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.			
Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.l.t. N. Y.	lb.	.1150-	—
Red,[6] dms., divd	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
tanks, divd	lb.	.12¼-	—
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	15.00	-35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms	gal.	.62	- —
2d rectified, dms	gal.	.64	- —
3d rectified, dms	gal.	.68	- —
Rue, bots	lb.	8.25	-10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1505-	.1507
Sardine, crude,[1,6] tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.0690-	—
ref'd, alkali, dms	lb.	.1405-	.1407
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1305-	.1307
tanks	lb.	.1225-	—
Sassafras, artif., cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.40
natural, cns., dms	lb.	1.85	- 2.35
Savin, cns	lb.	26.00	- —
Savory, cns	lb.	3.00	- —
Sesame,[1,6] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14 -	—
Snake root, Canada, cns	lb.	No prices	
Soybean,[1,6] cr., tank, mill	lb.	.1175-	—
clarif., dms	lb.	.1295-	.1340
tanks	lb.	.1250-	—
refd., varnish, dms	lb.	.1380-	.1400
tanks	lb.	.1340-	—
Spearmint, dms	lb.	4.00	- —
Sperm,[6] bleach, 35°, dms	lb.	.1443-	—
natural, 45°, dms	lb.	.1310-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
needle, cns	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,6] tanks	lb.	.1430-	—
Sweet birch, North, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
South, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	ton.	53.65	-55.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65	-62.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00	-45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	—
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.13¾-	—
Tansy, cns	lb.	3.70	- 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities	gal.	.20	- .23
tanks	gal.	.24¼-	—
rect., USP, bbls	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
white, cns	lb.	2.65	- 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms	lb.	.29	- —
tanks	lb.	.28¾-	—
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).			
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Java, bots	lb.	25.00	-27.50
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dms	lb.	.1187	Nom.
winter, bleach, dms	lb.	.1232	Nom.
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42	- .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45	- .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½-	.53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55	- .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57	- .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½-	.63½
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64	- .67
320/350 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72	- .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls	gal.	.45	- —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40	- —
5 bbls	gal.	.45	- —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49¼-	—
5 bbls	gal.	.54½-	—
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57	- —
5 bbls	gal.	.62	- —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½-	—
5 bbls	gal.	.65½-	—
340 v is., c.l.	gal.	.72	- —
5 bbls	gal.	.77	- —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 8.50
South, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	5.50	Nom.
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.00	- 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots	lb.	14.50	-18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls	lb.	.1054-	—
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00	-11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	- —
200 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	17.00	- —
100 mesh, c.l., mines	ton.	16.00	- —
20 mesh to dust	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00	- —
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00	- —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots	lb.	13.00	- —
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	13.25	- —
smaller lots, cns	lb.	13.50	-13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.			
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]	lb.	1.05	- —
Lake, Persian,[1] bbls	lb.	.80	- .85

CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis For Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

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FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION • • • CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

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OIL OF WHITE CEDAR
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN PURE
Exceptionally Fine Quality
OIL OF BALSAM FIR AMERICAN
OIL OF PINE NEEDLES AMERICAN

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

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Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

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Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT

Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼	—
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾	—
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½	—
dlvd. other points	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼	—
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13	—
Other points	lb.	.12½	—
Molybdate,[1] bbls	lb.	.41	—
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Toner, bbls	lb.	.80	1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls	lb.	.30	.31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.13	.14
sweet, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Orangeflower petals, cs	lb.	.45	.75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.14½	.15
Orris root, African, bls	lb.	.95	1.00
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	1.00	1.10
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.45	.46
Verona, bls	lb.	1.25	1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Orthochloroaniliin, dms	lb.	.60	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.32	—
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroaniliin, dms	lb.	.45	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls	lb.	.23	—
extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	2.50	2.75
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05	7.25
sulphate, natural, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.39½	.40
good, bgs	lb.	.37	.38
Spanish, fancy, bgs	lb.	.45	.56
good, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
fair, bgs	lb.	.32	.33
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	—
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.41	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1645	—
tanks	lb.	.1545	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	.13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05	—
123-125 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0520	—
128-130 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0560	—
130-132 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0555	—
131-133 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0585	—
1331-135 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0615	—
135-137 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0640	—
138-140 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0715	—
143-145 AMP, same basis	lb.	.0810	—
149-151 AMP, same basis	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23	—
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works,	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	.21	.27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	.26
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.84	.85
Pectin, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd.	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55	—

Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.0665	Bid
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.0705	Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295	Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.32
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.23	.23½
Niger, fair, bgs	lb.	.18½	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½	.23
Tanganika, bgs	lb.	.20½	.21
Peppermint, USP, bls	lb.	.40	.45
import, bls	lb.	.90	.93
Perchloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.30	1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden Topax, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—

Petrolatum, extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, North, North-Central	bbl.	.95	1.25
West	bbl.	.70	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80	1.22
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03½	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85

Petroleum, oil, furnace, tanks, ex refinery, Kansas, No. 6,	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06½	.06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06¾	.07
No. 3	gal.	.06½	.07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¾	.06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Boston, Mass	bbl.	1.65	1.77
Charleston, Mass	bbl.	1.60	—
Houston, Tex	bbl.	.95	.97
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.00	—
New Orleans, La	bbl.	.85	.97
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.65	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.65	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.65	—
Port Arthur, Tex	bbl.	.85	.97
Port Tampa, Fla	bbl.	1.55	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.65	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.60	1.77
Texas City, Tex	bbl.	.95	.97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California..1001..b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07½	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾	.07⅞
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼	—
312-406 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09	—

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Petroleum, mineral spirits, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5[4] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .228 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07⅞
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,4] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. squald., lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11⅛
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .10
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11⅛
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- .12⅛
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .13⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09⅜- .11⅛
Phenolphthalein, USP, 5bls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-69% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car mine, c.l...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.

Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[4] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[4] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[4] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[4] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[4] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ogs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 5.00 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 5.00 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Plesurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs..... .....lb. 1.06 - 1.10
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, bls.e, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[4] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .16
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[4] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03⅝
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,4] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 95%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[4] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[4] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[4] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21

Potash prussiate, red, bbls., dms., lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls. lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works. lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l. ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,* basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works. oz. 14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,* min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works. lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. .11 - .15
Berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3. gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms. lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls. lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chl., ton lots. lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. lld. lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls. lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald. gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 9.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines. ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis. ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works. lb. .06 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works. lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works. lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works. lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton. lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works. lb. .04½- —
tanks, works. lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs. lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .10 - —
No. 2 lb. .09½- —
No. 3 lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot. flask. 192.00 -194.00
San Francisco flask. 188.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .84 + .13¾*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .89 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Quinine formate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns. oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls. lb. .58 - —
paste, dms. lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Raspberries, dried, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[6] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies. lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis. lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis. lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works. lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks. lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades. lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works. lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works. lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works. lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works. lb. .40 - —
Red, cadmium, bbls., works. lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide,[6] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works. lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 8.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works. lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09
l.c.l., bbls. lb. 09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis. lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis. lb. .08½- .083
Para,[6] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Pheasphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works. lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls. lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works. lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works. lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works. lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L. lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works. lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works. lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works. lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works. lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works. lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works. lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works. lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works. lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. lb. .23 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls. lb. 3.05 - 3.15

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ORONITE CHEMICALS

733

Red precipitate,[5] NF, powd., lb. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .36 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .76
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.90 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[6] bots., 100 grams..kilo. 430.00 - —
5-50 grams.....gram. .48 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .44
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.96 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.41 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.64 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.69 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.72 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.91 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb. 36.00 -37.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls., lb.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
5lb. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton. 14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton. 17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton. 15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton. 19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton. 15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 5.75 - —
Santonin, crys.. cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1 cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2 cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras bark, grd., bls.....lb. .20 - .23
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Phila., bls.....lb. .72 - .74
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .20 - .22
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .97 - .98
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 6,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .23
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42¾- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48¼- —
Boston .....lb. .49¾- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¼c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs. 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs. 16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 22.00 -25.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 15.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .306 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .286 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] grav. dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10

Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss. S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Mo., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb. W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .45
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.06
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
Soda caustic, liquid, 70%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .35½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24¾- .29¼
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., wdrks.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton. 33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton. 32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.65
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. 2. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .11¼- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09½- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .56
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton. 13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton. 25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Soda stearate, bbls., works....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls...lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works... 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd.. bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .09
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms.. works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton. 45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.56 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 34.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
powd.. cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.25 - —
lb. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.95
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton. 16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03 -	.03½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 -	.04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.07⅞
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	.08⅛
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works	lb.	.07 -	.08
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.04 -	.06
tanks, works	lb.	.04 -	.06
refrigeration, cyls., works	lb.	.13 -	.21
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.90 -	4.11
Sumac berries, bgs	lb.	.12 -	.13
extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
No. 2, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
stainless, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, sgs.	lb.	.23 -	.23½
medium, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.21½
poultry, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.19¼
Superphosphate,[4] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baltounit-ton.		.64 -	—
Floridaunit-ton.		.50 -	.53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points, othersunit-ton.		.55 -	.84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.05 per ton.			
Superphosphate,[4] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.			
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Floridaunit-ton.		.62 -	—
South Carolinaunit-ton.		.65 -	—
Tennesseeunit-ton.		.74 -	—
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.			

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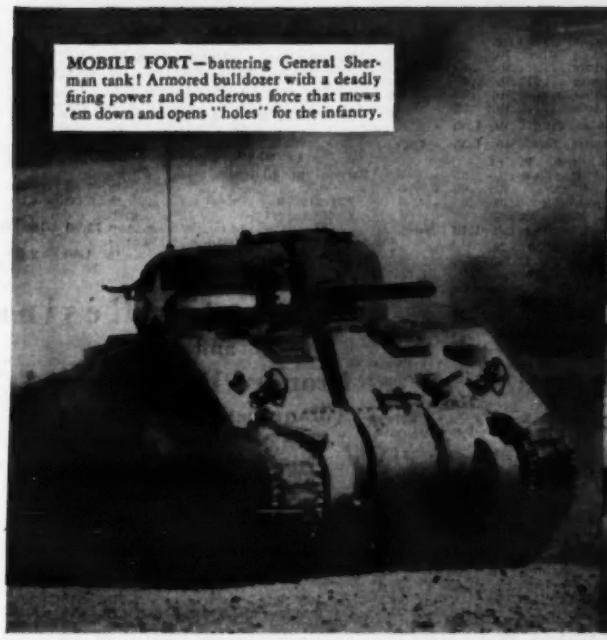
Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.50	-24.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.50	-30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.50	-43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00	- —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.00	-18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks.	ton.	15.25	-19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-13.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	12.00	-14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	14.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l.	ton.	24.00	-30.00
Tallow,[1,3] edible, tanks	lb.	.09½-	—
inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.08½-	—
special, loose	lb.	.08½-	—
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.			
Tamarind, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	5.53 -	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	5.53 -	—
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	4.00 &	.10
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.23 -	.24
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brasil, bgs	lb.	.07¼-	—
Java, bgs	lb.	.07¼-	—
Tar acid oil,[2,4] 10%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.29½-	—
25%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.30 -	.31½
l.c.l., works	gal.	.32 -	.33½
Pine, retort, dms., East	gal.	.30 -	.33
tanks, East	gal.	.24½-	—
Tara, powd	ton.	145.00	Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	1.50 -	1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.47½-	.48
dms.	lb.	.48½-	.51
USP, powd., bbls	lb.	.52½-	.53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., South.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.25 -	.25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.70 -	.75
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, South	lb.	.13 -	—
pure, dms	lb.	.35 -	.50
alpha (see A).			
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.90 -	1.15
prime, cns., dms	lb.	.75 -	1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works	lb.	.19½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetralin, dms	lb.	.19 -	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).			
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works	lb.	12.50 -	—
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots	lb.	2.80 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.90 -	3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams	kilo.	265.00 -	—
bots., 5-50 grams	gram.	.29½-	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.24 -	—
Thiourea, CP, dms	lb.	.53 -	.56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	2.00 -	—
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Morocco, bls	lb.	.21	Nom.
Spanish, bls	lb.	.23½-	.24
golden, bls	lb.	.23½-	.24
Thymol, cns	lb.	2.40 -	2.75
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.88 -	4.10
dms.	lb.	3.40 -	3.60
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).			
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, anhydrous	lb.	No stocks	
Crystals, bbls., bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Metal,[1,3] Straits	lb.	.52 -	—
Oxide, bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.31 -	.33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.15½-	.15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.17 -	.17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.15 -	.15¼
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
Titanium, pigment, calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾-	—
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.05¾-	—
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06 -	—
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.			
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal.	lb.	.57 -	—
smaller pkgs. works	lb.	.65 -	1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40 -	1.00
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	.80 -	.83
Toluene (see Toluol).			
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs.	lb.	.96 -	—
mixed, dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return.	gal.	.33 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.28 -	—
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 -	—
1° nitration, dms., return.	gal.	.34½-	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.29½-	—
West, Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.29½-	—
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.	lb.	.90 -	.95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	2.50 -	2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	.80 -	.85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs.,	oz.	.30 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	.33 -	.36
Triacetin, dms	lb.	.34 -	—
Triamyl borate, dms., works	lb.	.33	
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.96 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	1.01 -	—
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms.	lb.	.29 -	.31
smaller pkgs.	lb.	.34 -	.40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
cns., works	lb.	.51 -	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.78 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.81 -	—
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks	lb.	.07½-	—
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1.	lb.	.08 -	—
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.08½-	—
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 4, ex whse	lb.	.09 -	—
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works	lb.	.43½-	.54½
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½-	—
tech., cns., works	lb.	.28½-	.45½
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25 -	.31
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	.31½
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.24 -	.30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18 -	—
Triethyl phosphate, cns	lb.	.46 -	—
Triethylamine, dms., works	lb.	1.16 -	—
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.90 -	—
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.50 -	—
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	17.50 -	—
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).			
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).			
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 98-99.7%, dms., works	lb.	2.60 -	5.40
Oxide, kgs	lb.	No prices	
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Madras, ogs	lb.	.12	Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms	gal.	.87½-	.90¼
wood, d.d., dms., East	gal.	.65 -	.70
tanks	gal.	.69 -	—
steam-dist., dms	gal.	.77 -	.80
tanks	gal.	.72 -	—

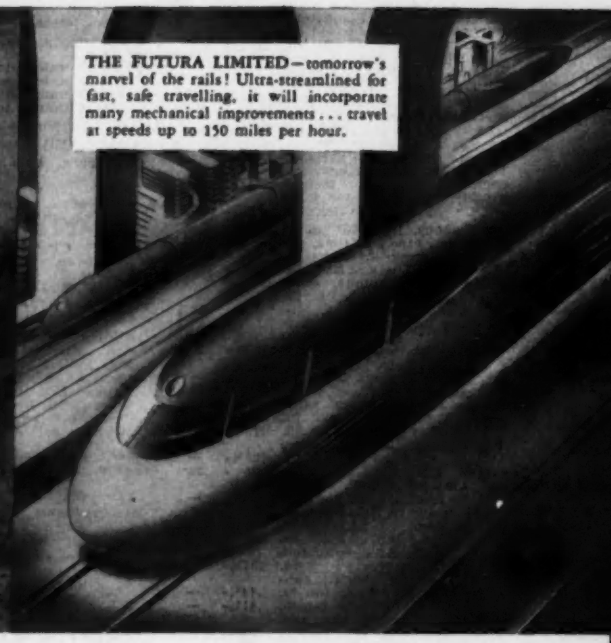
U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).			
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.	lb.	2.35 -	—
yellow, kgs	lb.	1.65 -	—
Urea, dom., 46% N., ogs., c.l., works or ship. pts.	ton.	75.00 -	—
l.c.l., ship. pts	ton.	77.50 -	85.00
import, pure, cs	lb.	.12 -	—
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports	ton.	37.40 -	—

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!


MOBILE FORT—battering General Sherman tank! Armored bulldozer with a deadly firing power and ponderous force that mows 'em down and opens "holes" for the infantry.


THE FUTURA LIMITED—tomorrow's marvel of the rails! Ultra-streamlined for fast, safe travelling, it will incorporate many mechanical improvements . . . travel at speeds up to 150 miles per hour.

Today . . . armored carriers of destruction such as this General Sherman tank are smashing enemy resistance. From the fabrication of their steel to the machining of their parts, Solvay alkalies are used! Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and many important related products are supplied from 3 great strategically located plants. Established in 1881, Solvay is America's largest producer of high quality alkalies.

Tomorrow . . . tanks of war will become railway tank car and ultra-streamlined carriers transporting the achievement of tomorrow. Solvay's research will discover new, interesting uses for its products that will better serve the nation. Solvay's vast resources and background experience will be devoted to producing the best of alkalies. As always, Solvay will serve industry with its "know-how" ability and technical service.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

* The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.88 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .28

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex sugarsl, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more...lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns...lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½ - —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½ - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .06¾ - —
tanks.....lb. .06¼ - —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-162°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 2, works.lb. .14¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.lb. .16¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16¾ - .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .23¾ - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb. .37½ - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44½ - —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½ - —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .58½ - —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½ - .59½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½ - .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½ - —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .43
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼ - .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton, lb. .75¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb. .81¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½ - .19
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½ - .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
reased, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½ - .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½ - .11
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .75

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minneapolis, Col...gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms...lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., divd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 3c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.39 - —
Ocher, American, gulden, bbls., works..lb. .04½ - .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾ - .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾ - .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls...lb. .35 - —
dms .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,6] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Zinc oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾ - —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼ - —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾ - —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾ - —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., L.c.l. ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms..lb. .14½ - —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½ - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾ - —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾ - —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .06¼ - —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½ - —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins and other Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn (methyl abietate), c.l., returnable black iron dms., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., lots of 10 dms., same basis..lb. .0847- —
single dms., same basis....lb. .0947- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .1447- —
Arcolers, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .18½ - —
single dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .16 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .16½ - —

B

Bakelite, 100% paraphenyl phenol resin, pale, non-heat hardening, BR-254, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .33 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .34 - —
100% phenolic resins, paraphenyl phenol type, BR-17,000, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .32½ - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .33½ - —
pale, non-heat hardening, BR-9432, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .31 - —
15,000 lbs. works.....lb. .31½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .32 - —
BR-4036, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
dark, non-heat hardening, BR-1329, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .29 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .29½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
BR-9434, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .25½ - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .26 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .26½ - —
pale, heat-hardening, BR-3360, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .36 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .36½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .37 - —
BR-14634, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .30½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .31 - —
BR-10282, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .32½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .33 - —
Phenolic dispersion resins, BK-39623X, oil content 25%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .277 - —
Bakelite, phenolic, XK-14504, oil content 64%, ret. dms. (dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .33 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .34 - —
XK-16624, oil content 40%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22½ - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23½ - —
oil modified, BR-302, oil content 49%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .346 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .351 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .356 - —
BR-2175, oil content 47%, non-ret. kgs., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .35½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .39 - —
resin baking types, BV-1600, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .20½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .21 - —
XV-16607, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
XV-15376, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .23½ - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½ - —
XV-1803, oil content 21%, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .318 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .328 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .338 - —
phenolic lacquer resins and solutions, XR-8180, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .45½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XR-4357, non-ret. dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .43½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
XJ-10433, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
BJ-15408, oil content 40%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
BR-9366, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18½ - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½ - —
XJ-9868, oil content 25%, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .286 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .291 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .296 - —
phenolic resin solution, oil modified XJ-180, oil content 17%, ret. dms., dm. charges not included, 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .217 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .222 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .227 - —
glycerine reactive, BR-10025, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .28½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .29 - —
resin modified, BR-2963, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .22½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .23 - —
BR-11504, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
BR-11544, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .18 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .18½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .19 - —
C-9 resins, solid types, BR-13202, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .15 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .15½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .16 - —
XR-13260, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .37 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .37½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .38 - —
liquid types, oil modified, BR-14596, oil content 52%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works.lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works.lb. .26½ - —
5,000 lbs., works.lb. .27 - —
XR-15780, oil content 49%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
XR-16640, oil content 48%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —
lacquer types, XJ-16580, oil content 36%, ret. dms., dm. charges included, 30,000 lbs, works.lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs, works.lb. .26½ - —
5,000 lbs., works.lb. .27 - —
XR-15840, oil content 50%, non-ret. bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .34½ - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 - —

C

"Cumar" resin, AX, non-ret. drums	lb.	.06¼- —
BX	lb.	.06¼- —
CX, net weight	lb.	.061 - —
DX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
EX, gross weight	lb.	.05¼- —
FX, gross weight	lb.	.05¾- —
MH, col. 1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½-3½	lb.	.09¾- —
9	lb.	.06½- —
MS	lb.	.10¾- —
P 10°-30° C., col. 2½ and darker	lb.	.10¾- —
RH	lb.	.10¾- —
RS	lb.	.10¾- —
V col. ½	lb.	.12¾- —
1	lb.	.11¾- —
1½-2	lb.	.10¾- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.09¾- —
W col. ½	lb.	.13½- —
1	lb.	.12½- —
1½-2	lb.	.11½- —
2½ and darker	lb.	.10½- —

All "P" grades with melting point below 50 degrees centigrade, and grades AX, BX and CX are shipped in steel drums, with the three last-mentioned grades reckoned on a net weight basis. All other grades are shipped in destructible fiber and metal drums, but their packaging is subject to change without notice. Prices are based on f.o.b. plant at Frankford, Pa., freight equalized with Pittsburgh, with no revisions for shipments made in fiber containers.

D

Durite, 1301, pale, one drum and over	lb.	.29 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.30 - —

Durite prices are f.o.b. Phila., Pa., with freight allowed east of Rocky Mts.

E

Esterol, alkyd solution, A, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16½
B, c.l., divd	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16
E, c.l., divd	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - .17
H-1, c.l., divd	lb.	.19½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½- —
PV, c.l., divd	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼- —
11, c.l., divd	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
22, c.l., divd	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½- —
22-B, c.l., divd	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.11 - —
33, c.l., divd	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
44, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
44B, c.l., divd	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
55, c.l., divd	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .16½
562, c.l., divd	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
640-N, c.l., divd	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
660-N, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
750, any quantity, divd	lb.	.15 - —
850, c.l., divd	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- .18
1600, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
1835, c.l., divd	lb.	.17½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - .18½
2185, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
2196, c.l., divd	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- .17
2600, c.l., divd	lb.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
2623, c.l., divd	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
2725, c.l., divd	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - .17
2775-BS, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16
4040, c.l., divd	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- .16

F

Flexalyn solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1222- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1297- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1447- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1947- —
C solution, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1147- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.1222- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1372- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.1872- —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.08 - —
Guai-a-phene, dms. (dm. deposit $6.00), works	gal.	2.47 - —
4 gals. or multiples, glass jars, 4 jars in each paper carton, works	gal.	2.62 - —
1-3 gals., cns., works	gal.	2.82 - —

H

Hercolyn (hydrogenated methyl abietate), returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.1122- —
l.c.l., lots of 10, same basis	lb.	.1247- —
single dms., same basis	lb.	.1347- —
less lots, same basis	lb.	.1847- —

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), East of Pacific Coast:—		
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07¼- —
Nos. 15, 17 and 72, bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bgs.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., divd., bbls.	lb.	.07¾- —
No. 25, bgs., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08½- —
bbls., c.l., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs., divd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., bbls., divd.	lb.	.09 - —

Pacific Coast prices ½c. per lb. higher; l.c.l. prices ex warehouse.

L

Lewisol resin, 2 L, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½- —
28, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1	lb.	.16½- —
10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½- —
Lewisol resin, 33, 10 dms., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
1 dm., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.22½- —

Lewisol resin prices are f.o.b. cars, New England States, Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo. Cost of non-returnable dms. is included in the price in each instance.

M

Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee	ton.	9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.o., same basis	ton.	11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	19.50 - —

N

Neo-fat drying oil, 170, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.14¾- —
190, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.18¾- —
290, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.20¾- —
fatty acid, 3R, dms., c.l., divd.,	lb.	.14¾- —
17, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.12¾- —
19, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.16¾- —

Neo-fat prices are 1c. per lb. higher in all States west of the Rocky Mountains and ½c. per lb. higher in Texas and Oklahoma. Drums in all instances are returnable.

Nevillac, pale, hard, dms., works	lb.	.19 - —
color 1-2, melting point 85-95°C., drums, works	lb.	.19 - —
hard, color 2-½-4, melting point 85-95°C., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
soft, color, 2-½-4, melting point 65-75°C., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
10 C, color ½-4, same basis	lb.	.24 - —
LX-483 same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.13½- —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.12½- —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.11½- —
R-6 nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.10½- —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works	lb.	.13½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-10, hard, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11¾- —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-12, hard, col. 2½-3½, dms., works	lb.	.09¾- —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.11¾- —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-16, medium, col. 2½-4, dms., works	lb.	.09¾- —
R-16A, medium, col. 7-10, dms., works	lb.	.08½- —
R-17, medium, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —

Neville resin, R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10½- —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-8, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
Neville resin, R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works	lb.	.13¾- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works	lb.	.12¾- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½-3, dms., works	lb.	.10¾- —
465, 110-125° C., dms., gross weight, Pittsburgh	lb.	.03½- —

Neville resin prices, except 465 resin, are freight equalized with Phila. Less than full drum shipments are 5c. per pound additional, f.o.b. Neville Island, Pa.

Nevinol, dms., works	lb.	.13 - —
No. 2 oil, heavy, rtd., dms., works	lb.	.12 - —
Nevtex, 10, returnable dms., works	lb.	.08 - —
90, returnable dms., works	lb.	.39 - —
Nuba, 1, 80-95° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290- —
2, 100-125° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.0290- —
3x, 135-150° C., dms., gross weight, works	lb.	.04½- —
Nuodex drier, cobalt, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs, works	lb.	.31½- —
10½%, 100-lb. pkg	lb.	.52 - —
11½%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.57 - —
Iron, 6%, 400-lb. pkg	lb.	.15¼- —
11%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.26 - —
Lead, 24%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.14½- .15½
32%, 450-lb. pkgs	lb.	.18¾- —
34%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.19¼- —
40%, 100-lb. pkgs	lb.	.23 - —
Lead, 30%, cobalt, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs	lb.	.32 - —

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Glyptal

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Durez RESIN NEWS

Durez 220 Resin

One of the most versatile resins available for the manufacture of oleoresinous coatings of various types is Durez 220. This resin is so well suited to such a large number of different types of coatings that its use has grown to a considerable extent.

Durez 220 is an isomerized terpene phenolic resin which has as its outstanding features a high melting point, solubility, and low acidity. These properties result in good drying varnishes using soft oils, ease of cooking, and stability. The high melting point produces maximum speed of dry with soft oils. Aged films of Durez 220 Resin varnishes show no excessive embrittlement as oxidation of the resin is negligible. The resin dissolves readily in drying oils of the highest body and in the lowest solvency thinners. This results in varnishes of good clarity which remain stable on aging. The low acid number enables the production of varnishes which body rapidly in the kettle and which have good viscosity. Compatibility with basic reactive pigments can be secured with soft oils.

Durez 220 is widely employed for both war and essential civilian uses. It produces specification finishes of outstanding quality and performance.

Maritime Spar Varnish

Our laboratories have put considerable effort into the development of an all-linseed oil formulation for the 52-MC-7 specification varnish. Our basic formula, V-50826, has been carried through various stages of refinement, with the present V-50826 "C" modification representing the best result of our work to date. The basic ingredients are Durez 220 and linseed oil. The acidity produced in the oil during bodying is reduced to the point where zinc oxide will be tolerated without excessive pickup in viscosity. Full details and samples are available upon request.

Shellac Blending Resin

Durez 209 Resin can be used with very good results in extending stocks of such alcohol-soluble gums as shellac and manila. The resin is soluble in denatured alcohol and is compatible with shellac and manila gum in all percentages, both in solution form and in dried films. In general, the resin should be used in amounts less than 50% for best results, with one-third being satisfactory for most uses. Durez 209 is very pale and will maintain the light color of bleached shellac and manila gum.

Baking Finish

A baking finish incorporating all the usual good qualities of an oleoresinous type but achieving greater hardness, toughness, adhesion, and resistance can be formulated on the base of Durez 50906 Resin. This material has been in use for a number of years in a field apart from that of coatings but is now available for use in coatings which are of an essential nature.

Films made from the Durez 50906 Resin are extremely hard and tough and will resist moisture, salt spray, and mild acids and alkalies. Application can be by brush, spray, or dip. High baking temperatures are necessary to develop maximum hardness and resistance.

For samples or further information on above Durez resins, write to . . .

DUREZ PLASTICS & CHEMICALS, INC.
332 Walck Rd., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ

RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Nuodex, lead, 30%, manganese, 3%, 150-lb. pkgs..lb. .25 - —
Manganese, 6%, 400-lb. pkgs. lb. .16¼- —
10¼%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .27½- —
Zinc, 8%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .16¼- —
10%, 400-lb. pkgs.....lb. .19¾- —
12%, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. .23 - —
All prices are dlvd., east of Denver.

P

Paradene, No. 1, 75-99° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .05¼- —
2, 100-124° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .06¼- —
3, 125-140° C., dms., gross wt., works..lb. .06¾- —
Paradene prices are freight equalized with Philadelphia, Pa.

Paradura resin, grade AV, 300-lb. bbs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .30
C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34 - .35
10-P, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
46, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
273, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - .25
367, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37
540, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .36 - .37

Paranol resin, extra hard, No. 1, 300-lb. bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Extra hard, No. 3, c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
Hard, No. 1, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
No. 3, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
25, light, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
54-E, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
100, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
105-B, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .14
200, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .18½
500, hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
extra hard, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .18
800, extra light, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
800, dark, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
850, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
1600, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .15½
1700, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .17
1750, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
1855, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3046-C, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - .23½
3101, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
3545, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16

Pentalyn A, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis, lb. .13½- —
single dms., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .19 - —
G, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 10 dms., same basis..lb. .15 - —
single dms., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .20½- —
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb. .24 - —

Piccolyte resins, S-10, S-25, S-40, bulk, net wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
S-55, S-70, same basis, c.l.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
S-85, S-100, same basis, c.l.lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
S-115, same basis, c.l.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- —

Piccoumaron resins,[1] 420, 420-S, bulk, gross wt., f.o.b. Clairton, Pa., frt. equald..lb. .08 - —
420-T, same basis.....lb. .0675- —
422-R, 423-R, 425-R, 427-R, bulk, net wt., same basis.lb. .1075- —
430, 435, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .045 - —
440-T, same basis.....lb. .0625- —
450, 450-H and 450-S, same basis..lb. .09 - —
450-EH, same basis.....lb. .0975- —
460-T, same basis.....lb. .0575- —
XX-25, XX-40, bulk, net wt., same basis..lb. .0625- —
XX-55, bulk, gross wt., same basis..lb. .0575- —
XX-70, XX-100, same basis.lb. .0525- —
XX-115, same basis.....lb. .0375- —
T-115, same basis.....lb. .0725- —
70%, 420-S Sol., ret. dms., net wt..lb. .078 - —

Pilolite, powder, ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .69 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .74 - —
milled, ton lots, works.....lb. .75 - —
dm. lots, same basis.....lb. .79 - —
less dm. lots, same basis.lb. .84 - —

Piyophen, solution, 5000, c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- .19
5010, c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - .19½
5011, c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
5012, 5013, c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
5014, c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½

R

Resinous oil, No. XI, returnable dms., works..lb. .0160- —

S

Silene (see Calcium silicate hydrated under C in Current Market Quotations)

Staybelite ester, No. 1, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .17½- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
No. 2, returnable black iron dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1824- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .199 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .249 - —
No. 3, returnable black iron dms, c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .1974- —
10 dms., same basis.....lb. .2049- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .2149- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .2649- —

Staybelite, No. 10, non-returnable fiber dms., c.l., f.o.b. cars, destination, zone 1..lb. .14½- —
10 dms., same bas.s.....lb. .14¾- —
1 dm., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .20 - —

V

Vanadiset resin, dlvd. Balto-Washington area, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40 -35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.51.40 -63.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.83.00 - —
Canada, Windsor to Montreal, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.35.60 -38.80
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00 -66.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.86.00 - —
Greater N. Y., North. N. J., Conn., 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.31.00 -34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.48.00 -60.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.80.00 - —
Ill., Ky., Tenn., Carolinas, Georgia, Missouri, 26-140, tons, shpt..ton.36.00 -39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.55.00 -67.80
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.87.80 - —
Iowa, Wis., Minn., Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.36.00 -39.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.56.00 -68.80
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.88.00 - —
Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Dakotas, 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.41.00 -43.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.60.00 -80.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.90.00 - —
New England (except Conn.), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.32.40 -35.40
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00 -62.80
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00 - —
N. Y. State, Penna. (W. of Harrisburg), Western Maryland, 26-140 tons, shpt... ton.32.00 -35.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.53.00 -65.80
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.85.80 - —
Ohio, Mich., Ind., W. Va., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.33.60 -36.60
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.54.00 -64.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.84.00 - —
Pac. Coast, Ariz., New Mex., Utah, Nev., Idaho, Mont., Wyoming and Canada (except Windsor to Montreal), 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.51.00 -54.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.70.00 -82.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.94.00 - —
Southern New Jersey, East. Pa., Del., 26-140 tons, shpt..ton.31.00 -34.00
1-25 tons, shpt.....ton.50.00 -62.00
under 1 ton, shpt.....ton.82.00 - —
Vanadiset prices are subject to a 3 percent tax on transportation.

"Vinyliseal" adhesive solutions, vinylite resin AYAB, 69-72% by weight, solution in acetone, A-70, drum lots, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va... gal. 2.75 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 3.00 - —
AYAF, 35% by weight, solution in acetone, A-83, drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.10 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
modified, vinyl acetate resin, 24.5% by weight, solution in toluene, T 24-9, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.00 - —
drum lots, same basis....gal. 2.25 - —
less than drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.50 - —
25% by weight, solution in 82% methyl acetate, MA 25-14, MA 28-18, 20-drum lots, same basis..gal. 2.15 - —
drum lots, same basis...gal. 2.40 - —
less than drum lots.....gal. 2.65 - —
All "Vinyliseal" containers except 1-gal. size are returnable. Extra charge of 40c for 1-gal. containers; 55-gal. drums are valued at $5 each.
Vinylite resins, vinyl chloride acetate resins VYLF, VYHH, VYNW, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars, South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .42 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 9,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .44 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
VYNS, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .58 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .59 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .60 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .76 - —
modified vinyl chloride-acetate, VMCH, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, same basis..lb. .58 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .59 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .60 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .76 - —
vinyl acetate resins, AYAB, lumps (in fiber drums at option of seller); AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, granular (in paper bags only), f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va., freight paid to destination E. of Mississippi river, c.l. (30,000 lbs.).....lb. .40 -
2,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 1,999 lbs, same basis, lb. .45 -
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. .60 -
vinyl chloride resins, QYNA, powdered, c.l. (30,000 lbs.), paper bags, f.o.b. cars South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .42 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .43 - —
200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .44 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis..lb. .60 - —
vinyl butyral resins, XYHL, XYHM, XYNC, granular, 93 to 97% solids, prices based on contained solids (in paper bags at option of seller), 200 to 9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .84 - —
c.l. (30,000 lbs.), f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va..lb. .82 - —
10,000 to 29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .83 - —
1 to 199 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.00 -

Z

Zinlac, orange or white, 50-gal. bbls..gal. 1.65 - —
kits (5 gals.).....gal. 1.85 - —
jugs (1 gal.).....gal. - -

General physical properties of some of the MONSANTO AROCLORS

		AROCLOR 1242	AROCLOR 1248	AROCLOR 1254	AROCLOR 1260	AROCLOR 1262	AROCLOR 1270	AROCLOR 4465	AROCLOR 5442	AROCLOR 5460	AROCLOR 2565
FORM		Practically colorless mobile oil	Yellow tinted oily liquid	Yellow tinted viscous oil	Light yellow soft sticky resin	Light Yellow sticky clear resin	White crystalline powder	Yellow transparent brittle resin	Yellow transparent sticky resin	Yellow transparent resin	Brown-black opaque resin
COLOR—NPA		0.5 Max.	0.5 Max.	1.0 Max.	1.0 Max.	1.2 Max.	—	1.5 Max.	—	2.0 Max.	—
ACIDITY—Maximum (Mgm. KOH per Gm.)		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.015	0.02	0.175	0.05	0.028	0.07	1.26
COEFFICIENT OF EXPANSION	cc/cc/°C	0.000678 (25°–65°C)	0.000702 (25°–65°C)	0.000661 (25°–65°C)	—	0.000640 (25°–90°C)	—	0.000611 (25°–65°C)	0.00123 (25°–99°C)	0.00179 (25°–124°C)	0.000656 (25°–65°C)
	cc/cc/°F	0.000377 (77°–149°F)	0.000389 (77°–149°F)	0.000367 (77°–149°F)	—	0.000355 (77°–194°F)	—	0.000339 (77°–149°F)	0.000683 (77°–210°F)	0.000994 (77°–255°F)	0.000364 (77°–149°F)
DENSITY—Specific Gravity 25°/25°C (77°/77°F)		1.378 to 1.388	1.447 to 1.457	1.538 to 1.548	1.618 to 1.629	1.646 to 1.653	1.944 to 1.960	1.712 to 1.723	1.432 to 1.447	1.740 to 1.745	1.724 to 1.740
Pounds per Gallon—25°C (77°F)		11.50	12.08	12.83	13.50	13.72	16.24	14.28	11.96	14.50	14.41
DISTILLATION RANGE—ASTM D-20 Mod.	°C	322°–365°C Uncorr.	330°–370°C Uncorr.	365°–390°C	385°–420°C	373°–404°C Uncorr.	450°–460°C	Requires vacuum	—	Requires vacuum	—
	°F	612°–689°F Uncorr.	626°–698°F Uncorr.	689°–734°F	725°–788°F	703°–759°F Uncorr.	842°–860°F	Requires vacuum	—	Requires vacuum	—
EVAPORATION LOSS—%—ASTM D-6 Mod. 163°C	5 hrs.	3.04 to 3.64	3.0 to 4.0	1.06 to 1.28	—	0.48 to 0.56	0.0 to 0.1	0.23 to 0.29	2.0	0.025	0.21 to 0.24
100°C	6 hrs.	—	—	0.4	0.0 to 0.2	—	—	—	0.012	1.51 to 1.71 (at 260°—5 hrs.)	—
FLASH POINT—Cleveland Open Cup	°C	176°–180°C	193°–196°C	None	None	None	None	None	247°C	None	None
	°F	348°–356°F	379°–384°F						477°F		
FIRE POINT—Cleveland Open Cup	°C	334°C	None	None	None	None	None	None	>350°C	None	None
	°F	633°F							>662°F		
POUR POINT—ASTM	°C	−17.7° to −20.7°C	−7°C	8° to 12°C	26° to 36°C	34.9° to 38.0°C	—	—	46°C	—	—
	°F	−0.2° to −5.2°F	19.4°F	46° to 54°F	79° to 97°F	95° to 100.4°F	—	—	115°F	—	—
SOFTENING POINT—ASTM	°C	—	—	—	—	—	294° to 300°C (hold pt.)	60° to 66°C	48.5 to 53°C	100° to 105.5°C	66° to 72°C
	°F	—	—	—	—	—	561° to 572°F (hold pt.)	140° to 151°F	119° to 127°F	212° to 222°F	149° to 162°F
REFRACTIVE INDEX—D-line—20°C		1.627–1.629	1.630–1.631	1.637–1.639 at 25°C	—	1.6501–1.6517	—	1.664–1.667	—	1.660–1.665	—
VISCOSITY—Saybolt Universal Sec. (ASTM—D-88)	210°F (98.9°C)	34.0–34.6	36.0–37.0	43.5–48.5	70–82	90–103	—	92–156 (266°F or 130°C)	313.5	—	—
	130°F (54.4°C)	49–56	69–78	260–400	2600–4500	600–850 at 160°F	—	—	—	—	—
	100°F (37.8°C)	80–93	185–240	1800–3800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For further details on Monsanto Aroclors, send for Application Data Bulletin No. P-115, entitled: "The Aroclors—Physical Properties and Suggested Applications." MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Phosphate Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis, 4, Missouri. District Offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Detroit, Birmingham, Charlotte, Montreal, Toronto.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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The Data Are Needed

A large part of the industrial statistical data heretofore treated as military secrets or under some sort of restriction as war information is to be made available to business for guidance and use in its planning of perwar, warend, and postwar operations. Such is the latest message of encouragement from the chairman of the War Production Board. The promise has been received with gratification; its fulfillment will be welcomed with earnest acclaim.

Statistical data are the stimuli of business activities. Without them, business transactions, as well as business planning and producing, are so admixed with guesswork that their outcome is anybody's prediction or estimate — all of which are usually wrong. Taking its various effects at their full impingement, it is fairly safe to say that, in the majority of instances, the withholding of information which it was officially feared would benefit the enemy, was of far more detriment to the national welfare by reason of the handicap it laid on the business of the country.

Some already discernible benefit to business in the chemical realms of industry is attributable to the publication by the WPB Chemicals Division of quantity allocations of various materials. Figures still talk, and they converse, or declaim, in a language that is informatively plain to business. And they convey a necessary message.

Of course, it is most desirable that statistical information be accurate—at least within the bounds of human attainment. It is also desirable that it be as complete as possible. When it is otherwise, it does far more harm than good, its potentiality not being constricted by its form and appearance, and its real value not being determinable from these same characteristics. WPB has accurate, adequate data. It is becoming well prepared to publish these in their full value.

The official position is that the degree of development of war production justifies the relaxation of restrictions on industrial statistics. There is a better reason: business, having got its end of the warjob properly in hand, must know how fast it is going and how far it has gone, in order that it may effectively concentrate its every effort on the final push. That push is still a long one and an uphill one, but nobody will have to guess how long or how hard if he has the appropriate figures descriptive of the job.

Talk of overproduction is getting more common every day. One hears here that the output of a certain chemical material is so large that "the stuff is beginning to push the roof off the storage places." Stocks of another chemical are so big it is "running out of their ears." Production elsewhere has been "cut the equivalent of 50 percent of normal consumption"—and "there's still so much nobody knows what to do with it." This sort of talk is just a bit premature. There is at least six months more of war left in Europe. It will be good all around if business can know exactly how much of this and that and everything else it takes to run a war six months, and how much is being provided.

—O-P-D—

No One Thing Is That Much

Petroleum is a very important and essential material of human utility. But, when it is set up by a member of the petroleum industry as the *sine qua non* of betterment of world living conditions and by a cabinet member of the United States government as basic to the maintenance of world peace, its supporters are taking in much too much territory and placing the human race in the precarious position of having to depend on a single leg for support, for ambulation, and for self-preservation. That just isn't so.

No material, no man is indispensable. Two generations hence the human race may be wondering how petroleum ever came to stand so high in economic ranking. It is easy to imagine its utter displacement in any of the many important roles which it now occupies.

Those who pin their faith in the future on any one thing, tangible or intangible, with which they are acquainted place the economy in most unstable equilibrium. They exclude initiative from the scheme of things, and they lay a rock in the path of progress.

Petroleum is a very important material but it "ain't the only pebble on the beach!"

—O-P-D—

Manpower and Men

Planning for the postwar period with respect to manpower is likely to run into all sorts of difficulties unless the proper kind and quantity of consideration is given to that big body of men who will be most affected by and will most affect postwar manpower conditions—the millions of men who will come back from the war. And the only way in which such proper consideration can be assured is by giving those men their just part in the planning. They must be allowed to plan side by side and on fully equal terms with everybody else who has a part in the planning.

In this phase of postwar planning at least as imperatively as in any other it is necessary that the proper leadership be developed and applied. In every phase of postwar planning that developing and providing is the biggest problem of the American people and the American nation. Leadership adequate in quantity and in quality is not yet at hand.

Tomorrow's slogan far and wide will, in effect if not in phrase, be—"The common man won the war on both fronts. His is the determining of what is to be done with what he was fighting for."

There is nothing communistic about that slogan; it is not even socialistic, as the term is popularly applied. But it is going to have a lot of common, social support.

The war is waged for a stated program of freedoms, say its political leaders. Its purpose is the assurance of certain decencies, in the views of those who already plan to lead the war-winning common man. A better statement than either would group as the desired and desirable goals, freedom, opportunity, and adequacy. And, in significance, the greatest of those is adequacy.

In the smart language of the nineties—"Enough is plenty." That statement has a world's breadth of meaning—when it is applied both ways. And it is to be expected that, in the striving for postwar adequacy, the endeavor will be to apply "enough" as a maximum, as well as in the minimal sense. It is to be expected that freedom and opportunity to achieve will be distinguished from liberty and license to acquire.

Whether the major decisions of the postwar period will be political or economic or a more or less compatible mixture of the two, the men returning from the war can hold the balance of power. They may not fancy that secondary role. Their own battlefront journalists cannot now determine their choice between a furlough at home and a snakedance in Berlin. They may be filled with some new spirit of pioneering.

In any event the men who come home will have the biggest role that ever has fallen upon returning warriors. There is no reason to be fearful of the consequences. But, there is every reason to begin now to formulate the method by which the men of potential postwar power are to be correlated to the solution to the postwar problem of manpower.

—O-P-D—

You Figure It Out

Why equitable distribution of corn is not attempted by means of allocation and price stabilization, instead of fiddling with patently futile price manipulation, is one of the problems that will puzzle historians when they essay the evaluation of the wartime economic undertakings of the United States. How there can be any equity in a welter of price ceilings here and price floors there and subsidies in between is something that nobody ever will know.

Hogs are coming to market—when they are allowed to come—so fat that bacon is nine parts fat to one part lean. Dairymen wail that they cannot get corn for their cows. This year's corn crop is almost tops in size. It started to market a week ago. Even alcohol distillers were offered corn. The high factotum had his aerospouter foretell a higher ceiling—and then there wasn't a cob in any carload of freight-loadings.

We, the people of the United States, certainly do take it.

PRODUCTION

As is the case with many manufacturers of all types the present emergency has resulted in a host of new problems for our various Production Departments. It goes without saying that the needs of our Government come first, and all of our productive efforts are now designed towards satisfying these requirements as rapidly as they arise.

Production of those items necessary for the war effort has been increased to a very great degree in some cases and with all possible speed, while that of others of less essential nature has been drastically curtailed or ceased entirely. As a result, frequent changes in production schedules have been necessary, often on short notice, and equipment designed for one purpose has often been utilized for a wholly different type of product.

It is to the credit of our Production Departments that answers have promptly been found to these many new problems, and the increasing requirements of the War Effort filled without delay.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical Activity Confined Chiefly to Future Contracts — No Easement in Supply Situation

While buying activity held its momentum so far as future contracts were concerned, there was relatively light trading in industrial chemicals for immediate or prompt shipments. While short supplies were probably the primary factor for the slowing down, there was some evidence of holiday influences and also a rather forlorn desire to take inventories. This latter diversion may not have the same importance as in other years because it was admitted in several quarters that the government has most of the available supplies under control.

Buying conditions remained just about as tight as at any time during the year. Aside from the stringent alkali situation, there have been many other instances of demand exceeding the productive limit. Sulphuric acid seemed to be rapidly approaching this class and oxalic acid only needed another push of government buying to follow suit. Carbon tetrachloride became so tight that some interests were inclined to look for WPB allocation after the turn of the year. Phosphorus was about as scarce as a popular holiday beverage while potash permanganate remained in a definitely tight position.

Production of copper sulphate has kept the stockpile growing. Next year should be one of the largest from an agricultural standpoint for this chemical. A report from overseas states that copper sulphate will be allocated to growers of wine grapes in Bulgaria during 1944 at the rate of 13.2 pounds for each quarter acre. Growers were formerly required to surrender a compensating quantity of scrap copper metal, but such exchange has been discontinued.

World's largest tin smelter at Texas City, Texas, is currently turning out more than 25,000 long tons of refined tin annually, WPB has disclosed in reviewing the nation's tin supply situation. Total capacity of the plant is more than 50,000 tons annually. Lack of ore is the only factor holding output to 50 percent.

OPA has ordered the same price $6.50 per cord f.o.b. rail cars in the production area, which prevailed for fuel wood in Missouri to also apply to chemical cord wood. This material is used in the manufacture of acetic acid and other chemicals essential to the war effort.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.8 in the week ended Nov. 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91 in the previous week and 82.3 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Ammoniac Sal.—Production ample to meet requirements. Aside from regular contract deliveries to the larger consuming industries, there was a fair miscellaneous inquiry for small quantities representing actual wants. The market's price structure remained firm. WPB local office offered 20,000 pounds from excess inventories.

Antimony Oxide.—Buying interest has shown a substantial shrinkage of late. The government has stopped buying this chemical, and the cancellation of contracts has relieved the market of one of its chief supporting factors. According to reports, a considerable quantity of oxide was used in flameproofing fabric. Under these circumstances, the supply situation has assumed a more comfortable position.

Arsenic.—White powdered movement regulated by WPB allocations. Production continued about normal, with crude registering around 3,000 tons a month for domestic. It looked as though the allocation for agriculture would be about the same as for 1943.

Barium Chloride.—No material easement in the supply situation could be traced during the month. Short stocks were instrumental in holding the market in a tight position. The supply of carbonate appeared sufficient to cover demand.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying situation remained tight for nearby shipment. Heavy shipments have not entirely cleared the contract situation as some producers remained about a month behind schedules. Local office of WPB offered 3,200 pounds from excess inventories.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Most of production headed for war industries. Short civilian supplies kept buying conditions tight.

Copper Chemicals.—Market's position of copper sulphate was close to normal. Interest from agricultural trade continued to mount, forecasting the resumption of a buying movement earlier than usual. Production remained sufficiently heavy to keep the stockpile expanding. Assurances that sufficient copper for production of copper sulphate to protect next year's crops from bacterial and fungus diseases will be available have been given the War Food Administration by WPB. Local WPB office offered 40,000 pounds from excess inventories, also 1,000 pounds of copper cyanide and 4,400 pounds of copper nitrate.

Lead Acetate.—Local office of WPB offered 68,315 pounds of crystals for sale from excess inventories.

Manganese Sulphate.—Production of this chemical has not been sufficient to permit the accumulation of any reserve stocks. Buyers have found supplies short and in some instances output was considerably behind contract schedules. Demand for livestock feeding requirements has shown a tendency to expand, while some inquiry has reached the market for fertilizer mixing purposes.

Nickel Chloride.—WPB offered from its local office 6,050 pounds from excess inventories.

Nickel Sulphate.—Buying interest continued active and a large part of production is sold for shipment over the first quarter of 1944. Demand has exceeded production in some quarters, which has necessarily delayed deliveries.

Potash Caustic.—Considerable tonnage reported placed for future shipment. Spot demand continued fair, with supply situation satisfactory aside from container shortage. Local office of WPB offered 2,100 pounds of flaked for sale from excess inventory stocks.

Potash Perchlorate.—Demand reported heavy enough to absorb production and keep buying situation relatively tight. Shipments under WPB regulation. A lot of 5,844 pounds was obtainable from local office of WPB.

Potash Permanganate.—No improvement in buying conditions. Heavy

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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shipments for war industries kept civilian supply definitely short.

Soda Ash.—Buying situation tied up for anything like nearby shipment. Substantial contract business entered for 1944. Heavy production taken for government, lend-lease and civilian industries. Demand continued above supply level, leaving market tight. Local office of WPB offered 23,500 pounds of light ash from excess inventories.

Soda Bisulphite. — Local office of WPB has an odd lot of 430 pounds scraped up from excess inventories.

Soda Caustic.—No signs of easement in the buying situation last week. Rapid distribution of output has prevented reserve accumulations. Heavy volume of contract orders placed for future shipment to civilian industries. Rayon mills have entered larger orders than usual.

Soda Hydrosulphite. — WPB has gathered in 11,000 pounds from excess inventories which can be obtained from the local office under the usual regulations.

Soda Sulphide.—Supplies continued limited and insufficient to fill demand. Curtailed production held market in tight position. Local WPB office dug up 3,375 pounds of chips from excess inventories which could have been purchased under usual regulations.

Zinc Cyanide. — Some electroplater can secure 1,600 pounds from local WPB office at a price. This material was culled from excess inventories.

Acids

Formic. — Although demand for leather requirements could have been better, there was a satisfactory call from the cotton and rayon mills. Shipments have continued steady from a satisfactory supply situation.

Hydrofluoric.—No excessive stocks around. Production barely equal to demand. Anhydrous grade has been moving well for high-octane gasoline manufacture and also for the production of synthetic rubber. Container situation seemed to be somewhat improved although not normal.

Nitric.—An old lot of 620 pounds was offered for sale by the local office of WPB.

Oxalic.—Reported relatively quiet in regard to new business. Supply situation continued tight with only odd lots available. Production remained well sold ahead with shipments three weeks behind in some instances.

Phosphoric.—WPB restrictions on basic material kept production down. Supply situation continued tight while demand for miscellaneous requirements remained active.

Sulphuric.—WPB has asked for a larger production in order to meet the requirements of the fertilizer trade and also for the manufacture of high-octane gasoline. Present output is given at 7,900,000 tons yearly basis 100 percent at commercial plants. Officials have indicated that facilities will be expanded to meet the increased demand. Excess sulphuric acid capacity of army ordnance plants will be used along with commercial output to meet the superphosphate goal of 8,000,000 tons for 1944. The current acid market remained definitely tight with material moving rapidly into consuming channels as soon as produced.

Insecticides

Tentative WPB allocations suggest a production of arsenicals about equal to that of the past year. If the movement of raw materials should continue steady during the next few weeks, the offseason output will improve the reserve supply situation. If deliveries are delayed, the opportunity to manufacture large amounts to meet heavy infestations would be eliminated. So far, there has been no notable expansion in the reserves of lead arsenate. A moderate accumulation of calcium arsenate is reported but the supply situation would not assure sufficient stocks for 1944.

Outlook for copper fungicides and insecticides looked better. The opinion prevailed that the request of WFA for increased allocations of copper would be granted. This would permit the industry to take care of its requirements in a satisfactory manner. Nicotine supplies seemed adequate to meet about any demand that might develop. WFA will handle the limited stocks of rotenone in a way that will contribute the most to the 1944 productive program.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

Nicotine Sulphate Output Stimulated

—Continued from page 5

Distribution Order 4.4, provides that these grades of tobacco may be purchased only by manufacturers of nicotine sulphate and nicotine alkaloid or by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Principal sources of insecticide bases, such as rotenone and pyrethrum in the East Indies, have been cut off by the war. Since April, 1942, however, the Food Distribution Administration has conducted a program encouraging diversion of low-grade dark tobacco into nicotine alkaloid and nicotine sulphate manufacture. Grades of tobacco cevered by the order are among the lowest grades of these types of tobacco appearing on the market. Prices to be paid for the reserved grades, FDA officials said, will be in accordance with market conditions and will not penalize growers.

—O-P-D—

Freon Order Is Amended

—Continued from page 5

also clarifies several other minor provisions of the order.

The interpretation limits the purchases of 'Freon-12' gas to the necessary usable quantity. This interpretation is designed to prevent owners and lessees of refrigerating equipment using freon-12 from acquiring quantities in excess of their immediate essential requirements. The interpretation also relieves restrictions upon owners of systems who might have had small quantities of freon on hand for their own uses prior to the issuance of M-28.

—O-P-D—

WPB Simplifies Certification Forms

—Continued from page 4

placed on, or accompany purchase or delivery orders. The certification is the same as the one prescribed in CMP regulation No. 7. The use of the standard certification is optional, except that it may not be used (1) instead of a specific list of certifications set forth in Priorities Regulation No. 7, as amended November 27; (2) instead of a certification required by a WPB regulation or order which specifically states that the standard form may not be used; (3) instead of any WPB or PD forms required by WPB regulations to accompany a purchase order (for example forms required by Order M-293, General Scheduling Order); nor (4) by government procurement officers to rate deliveries for which a rating has not already been assigned by a separate preference rating certificate or regulation or order of WPB.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Pittsburg Chemical Company, is erecting a new storage building and garage at its plant in Vernon, California.

American Can Company, this city, has named H. H. Huston general traffic manager to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of P. A. Champney.

J. B. Cary, president and general manager of the Niagara Sprayer & Chemical Company, has been elected to the board of directors of the Food Machinery Corporation, Los Angeles.

S. B. Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., pharmaceuticals, botanical drugs and related materials, this city, has become engaged to marry Miss Elizabeth Van Wie, Montclair, N. J.

K. C. Working Chemical Company is the firm name under which Kenneth C. Working has published an intention to conduct business at 414 South Avenue Nineteen, Los Angeles, Calif.

Daniels Chemical Company is the firm name under which Frank Tyler Daniels and Cordelia E. Daniels have published an intention to conduct business at 407 West Arbor Vitae, Inglewood, Calif.

Howard B. Brown, secretary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Corporation and member of the board of managers of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia has been elected a director of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Corporation, Norfolk, Va.

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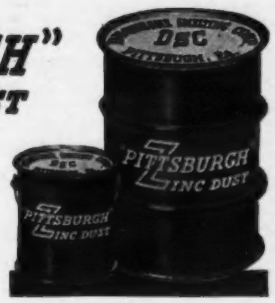

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Chlorine Plant Built In Natrum, W. Va.

The Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has completed erection of a chlorine plant in Natrum, W. Va. It was financed by the Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In addition to manufacturing liquid chlorine, the plant also produces caustic soda as a coproduct. Exact capacities have not been announced.

The new plant is located on the bank of the Ohio river, about 35 miles below Wheeling, adjacent to one of the richest salt veins in that area. The site was chosen because of the availability of salt, basic raw material, coal, and both water and rail transportation.

The process starts in a million-gallon pool, where salt brine is stored after being pumped from wells more than 6,000 feet deep—probably the deepest salt wells in the country. The brine flows from the pool to a series of brine treatment tanks in the main plant area about 750 yards distant, where impurities are removed before it enters the cells, a vat-like piece of equipment. In the cells, high amperage electrical current is passed through the liquid and a decomposition into chlorine gas, hydrogen gas, and caustic soda results.

The chlorine gas is piped to a "liquefaction" building, where it is cooled and dried by refrigeration. The finished product is liquid chlorine and it is piped directly into tankcars at a railroad siding next to the building. The hydrogen gas can be caught and used in other processes at the plant site.

The sodium hydroxide (or "cell liquor") must be purified. After leaving the cells, the liquor is sent to storage tanks, then to the caustic evaporator building where sodium hydroxide salt are separated. Since only half of the original salt decomposes in the cells, the part which goes through the process unaffected is recycled after impurities have been removed. The caustic soda is evaporated to the desired strength, and it, too, is shipped out in tankcars in liquid form.

The plant consists of six principal buildings, all functional in design and construction, and some making use of second-hand steel frames. They include a chlorine manufacturing building, machine shop, power house, caustic manufacturing building, administration building and combination employment office and gate house.

—O-P-D—

Northwestern Drug Party Set

The Northwestern Drug Company will hold its eighth annual appreciation party for manufacturers and their representatives in the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, December 9.

Synthetic Chemicals Production: 1942

United States production and sales of certain miscellaneous synthetic chemical products in 1942 compared with 1941, as compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				
	Production		Sales		Value
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Coaltar					
(A) Coaltar[1], total	227,800,409	155,068,884	151,573,377	116,349,664	$37,911,870
Biological stains and chemical indicators	33,252	.....	26,899	19,242	244,487
Insecticides (synthetic)	1,167,086	1,145,472	954,363	.....	538,424
Methyl cyclohexanol (methyl hexalin)	1,656,776	997,645	1,556,449	932,026	388,795
Photographic chemicals, total	3,858,558	2,507,335	4,663,633	1,943,092	4,347,262
Hydroquinol (hydroquinone)	3,005,688	1,883,611	3,847,321	1,500,020	2,573,951
p-Hydroxy phenylglycine	4,698	4,911	4,221	6,045	12,628
All other	848,172	75,928	812,091	52,332	1,760,683
Plasticizers, total	85,563,083	48,830,257	80,466,126	44,799,768	18,217,663
Pyrogallic acid	57,423	106,779	68,232	106,476	139,005
Wetting agents	2,088,971	.....	2,016,598	.....	440,299
All other	133,384,258	83,420,118	61,821,137	50,052,273	13,595,935
(B) Non-coaltar[2], total	7,150,989,652	4,879,568,280	3,521,847,578	2,589,724,414	423,830,363
Acetaldehyde	224,445,142	179,516,009	4,229,788	.....	348,058
Acetic acid, synthetic (100%)	264,898,632	225,671,063	89,784,688	79,090,663	5,897,649
Acetic anhydride (from all sources)	430,363,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acetin, tri	2,995,397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acetyl chloride	48,259	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amines, total	4,436,492	3,190,659	2,994,062	2,711,790	1,603,276
Dimethyl	1,001,105	935,258	386,065	917,809	285,215
Other	3,435,387	2,255,401	2,607,997	1,793,981	1,318,061
Ammonium oxalate	93,222	.....	89,652	.....	22,391
Amyl acetate, primary, isoamyl (90%)	2,622,017	.....	2,448,770	.....	382,026
Butyl acetate, normal (90%)	67,024,658	.....	64,882,599	.....	8,284,227
Cellulose acetate	204,328,980	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyclopropane	25,637	.....	21,948	.....	320,206
Diacetone alcohol	10,955,796	.....	10,450,784	.....	1,128,021
Ethyl acetate (85%)	83,993,621	94,689,878	72,617,134	84,417,562	7,392,892
Ethylene (from ethyl alcohol)	13,274,613	.....	178,872	.....	149,081
Ethyl ethers (all grades)	55,017,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glyceryl monostearate	628,495	404,673	414,871	364,020	140,780
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	15,332,903	.....	13,529,311	.....	2,899,271
Lactic acid—					
Edible (100%)	3,124,439	1,210,491	2,870,770	1,189,486	696,116
Technical (100%)	2,931,106	.....	2,464,512	.....	373,263
Maleic anhydride	8,020,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methyl acetate	1,960,285	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methyl chloride (chloromethane), refined (refrigerant grade)	4,557,397	.....	4,297,250	.....	987,037

[1] Cyclic compounds.
[2] Non-cyclic compounds.

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Fertilizer Materials

Tennessee Phosphate Rock Prices Advanced by OPA—Ammonia Nitrate Output Increased

Demand for mixed fertilizers, while considerably above that of a year ago, has not attained the limit generally anticipated by producers. Reports were current of heavy stocks in various sections awaiting the call from planters. The movement to buy ahead has been gaining, but considerable improvement could be attained by full cooperation on the part of farmers. Steady production of mixed fertilizer is threatened unless output can be distributed rapidly enough to prevent the overtaxing of plant storage facilities.

Tennessee phosphate rock was granted an advance ranging from 15c. to 20c. a ton by OPA. The increase was made in order to cover wage advances by companies who mine and process phosphate rock in that state. It was stated that half of these companies had to operate at a loss during the year ending June 30, 1943, and faced suspension of production. The others were compelled to function on so limited a margin that they were unable to absorb the wage increase and still show a profit.

Production of ammonia nitrate has been increased in the South by the addition of at least two ordnance plants, one in Louisiana and the other in Tennessee. The plants are operating under methods worked out by one of the country's leading powder manufacturers.

Pressure of fertilizer interests who formerly used cottonseed meal in their mixing processes has brought out some releases from WFA. So far as could be learned there has been no loosening of the supply situation of cottonseed meal for fertilizer. In some quarters it was stated that it seemed easier to secure the allocation than to find the actual meal.

WPB states that the production of superphosphate for the year ending June 30 was the largest on record. The demand for the coming year is reported 40 percent greater. Excess sulphuric acid from ordnance plants combined with commercial production will be required to meet the goal of 8,000,000 tons of superphosphate.

Price Changes

Advanced

Tennessee phosphate rock, 15c. to 20c. per ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Buying interest was expected to improve under favorable supply conditions. Demand would likely expand more rapidly if buyers were assured of the storage qualities of this material. Two ordnance plants have started producing in the South.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Output has shown a tendency to work upward since the recent coal strike although opinions do not all agree as to maintenance around peak levels. The tonnage output for October was slightly above September. Estimates on operations of byproduct cokeovens for the week ended November 27, indicate a production of 39,433,640 pounds from that source.

Bone Meal.—Sales reported were all for feeding purposes. The tight position of the material has permitted the use of deflourinated phosphate as a substitute. The latter has been used successfully in many instances and gradual expansion in output has created a more favorable supply situation.

Castor Pomace.—Production reported under contract for the month. Buying orders could not be satisfied last week.

Cottonseed Meal.—Recent importations reported allocated for feeding purposes. The allotments for fertilizer somewhat of a "Santa Claus" so far.

Dried Blood.—Feeding orders have taken care of recent importations. Scarcity and high prices for domestic have restricted fertilizer business.

Soda Nitrate.—Agricultural requirements have been satisfied through WPB allocations. The combined movement continued in line with seasonal expectations.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—OPA has announced an advance of approximately 20 cents a ton for Tennessee phosphate rock to compensate mine operators for wage raises recently granted to their employees. It was stated these wage increases so seriously reduced the small margin upon which owners operated that continued production was threatened. The increase in maximum prices will affect sales by operators to manufacturers. This increase will be absorbed by manufacturers and will not change prices paid by the ultimate consumer. Tennessee phosphate rock is used in the manufacture of fertilizers, chemicals and munitions and is therefore essential to the war effort. Some interests were of the opinion that a similar revision might take place in the selling schedule of Florida phosphate material in the near future.

Superphosphate.—Continued heavy production has been sustained in an effort to meet the increased quantity required by WFA for the 1944 agricultural crop. As previously stated, there are facilities capable of producing 8,000,000 tons if the necessary amount of sulphuric acid can be delivered. The situation in triple has revealed no material change. Lend-lease shipments have kept the available supply at a relatively low level.

Potashes

Fertilizer mixers are receiving their allotments regularly from producers and these shipments were responsible for the week's movement. Output has been maintained at recently established high levels and this with late releases has kept the supply situation favorable. The demand has remained steady and there is no doubt that fertilizer plants could use more of this material if it were made available.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production figures as released by the Bureau of Mines show 199,135 long tons for the month of October. This amount compares with 218,105 long tons in September and 294,324 long tons for October, 1942. Shipments were 269,347 long tons for October against 267,588 in September, while apparent sales involved 293,902 long tons compared with 272,744 in September, and 276,598 for October, 1942. Stocks at the end of October amounted to 4,562,719 tons against 4,657,486 for September and 4,989,771 at the end of October a year ago. Spanish pyrites revealed no material change. Importations have not been extensive while buying interest remained active enough to take material when available. Prices continued without change.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 3.—Fertilizer mixers who have been authorized to purchase 70 percent of the organic fertilizers they used in 1941-42 base period, are reporting the market for these materials bare. Cottonseed meal on which southern mixers have largely depended for organic ammoniates, is exceedingly difficult to obtain in any quantity. The feed trade has first call.

—*Continued on page 67*

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SULPHUR GOES FLYING

In the sixth century A. D. a Chinese physician mixed sulphur with gold, cinnabar and asurite, and concocted what he called a "flying elixir." One drink of it, he predicted, would enable a man to fly. Needless to say, the effect of the elixir was gastronomical instead of aeronautical.

If he were alive today, however, the physician might derive some consolation from the fact that sulphur does help man to fly, aiding in such processes as vulcanization of rubber for tires and other airplane parts, pickling of some of the metals and production of high-test aviation fuel.

From almost as far back as the first time sulphur went flying, we have supplied consumers with a 99½ per cent pure product, mined from deposits on the Gulf Coast and free from arsenic, selenium and tellurium.

• •

FREEPORT SULPHUR COMPANY

122 East 42nd Street **New York City**

WEBSTER defines a trade-mark as a distinguishing mark or device... impressed on goods labels, etc. to distinguish them from others.

We define our P.C.A. Red Indian trade-mark as a symbol of protection for us as producers, for you as distributors, and for the army of farmers using our products to help produce larger and better food oil and fiber crops so essential to victory. It is a guarantee of uniformity. It stands for Potash of dependable quality. It symbolizes a policy of complete and whole-hearted cooperation with the fertilizer industry.

P.C.A. Red Indian is a safe symbol to tie to.

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

GENERAL SALES OFFICE . . 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE . . Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

deliveries of CRESOL are curtailed . . .

Cresol, widely used in antiseptics, disinfectants and soaps for civilian purposes, is critically needed for the manufacture of similar materials for our armed forces. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cresol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR* (Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

War Production Demand for Cokeoven Derivatives Continues Heavy—Supplies Generally Tight

The heavy movement of coaltar chemicals and their derivatives into war production continued during the week. As a result, the generally tight supply position in effect for some time past remains unchanged. No price changes were reported. Creosote oil is still the outstanding exception in the supply situation, with an ample volume of the material available. Phenol also is maintaining its comfortable supply position, as compared with the other primary products.

Among the derivatives, the hydrogenated solvents are being called for in satisfactory amounts, and the coaltar acids and intermediates show mixed tendencies in supply and demand. Technical acetanilid is reported to have loosened somewhat, demand for the manufacture of sulphonamides having tapered off. Betanaphthol and betanaphthylamine are declared to be very tight, movement into the production of dyestuffs and other essential items being heavy. Dibutyl phthalate supplies are said to have grown somewhat tighter, and indications point to a further tightening.

The scheduling of steel production during the week beginning November 29 was set at 99.5 percent of rated capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The indicated rate is equivalent to a production of 1,734,200 net tons of ingots and castings. In comparison, the scheduled rate for the week previous had been 99.1 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,727,300 net tons. One month earlier, production was at peak capacity, with a weekly output of 1,743,000 net tons. In the week beginning November 30, 1942, production had been 1,681,000 net tons.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—War production continues to take the bulk of production. Quotations firm. In its November allocations, WPB granted benzol for end uses as follows:—For aniline, 780,644 gallons; phenol, 2,268,687 gallons; chlorobenzene, 417,707 gallons; anthraquinone, 179,220 gallons; alcohol denaturant, 41,797; medicinals, 101,776 gallons; rubber chemicals, 12,751 gallons; solvents, 657,207 gallons; and nitrobenzene, 75,287 gallons.

For comparison, in the October allocations, benzol was granted as follows:—Nitrobenzene (other than aniline), 127,660 gallons; diphenyls, 176,000 gallons; medicinals, 58,647 gallons; miscellaneous chemicals, 174,165 gallons; solvents, 612,256 gallons; camphor, 21,600 gallons; alcohol denaturant, 35,205 gallons; and rubber chemicals, 12,351 gallons. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of benzol from that source during the week ending November 20 to have been 3,868,500 gallons.

Coaltar.—Production continues to move to processing plants as it becomes available. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of coaltar from that source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 15,099,600 gallons.

Creosote Oil.—Supply position remains the easiest of basic products. Manpower problem cutting wood treatment. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of creosote oil from that source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 798,700 gallons.

Naphthalenes.—Demand for both refined and industrial grades continues heavy. Market tone firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of naphthalene from that source during the week ending November 20 to have been 1,684,700 pounds.

Phenol.—Still in somewhat easy supply. Schedule of prices show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of phenol from that source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 224,600 pounds.

Toluol.—Tight supply position continues. November WPB allocation decreased amount granted for dyes and dye intermediates; and increased amount granted for medicinals, compared with October. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of toluol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have totaled 773,700 gallons.

Xylol.—Demand for essential production unabated, leaving little material for civilian use. Officials are reported to have shelved for the present any increase of the 25 percent of toluol now furnished in the xylol-toluol civilian solvent mixture. Price of mixture remains 31c. per gallon in New York. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations indicate the production of xylol from this source during the week ending November 20 to have been 174,700 gallons.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The coaltar bases business remains brisk. Buying is fully steady in comparison with earlier activity, and some buyers are attempting to expand the scope of their takings. Benzol is still in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Steady demand for technical material continues. Price schedule shows no change.

Cyclohexanol.—Call continues satisfactory from regular consumers. Quotations steady.

Cyclohexanone.—War born use as a solvent for vinyl and similar elastomer resins maintained. Prices show no change.

Methylcyclohexane. — Supplies restricted by shortage of benzol, basic product for manufacture. Market firm.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Prices firm as demand for essential manufacture keeps supplies tight.

Benzoic, Technical.—Continued active demand sustaining steady market tone.

Broenner's.—Quotations unchanged as routine demand remains satisfactory.

Cleve's.—Movement to regular consumers maintains steady market.

Fumaric.—Supplies continue restricted by shortage of basic materials. Quotations show no change.

Gamma. — Representative demand keeping price schedule steady.

Maleic.—Tight supply position unchanged as benzol, basic material, continues to move heavily into production of high-octane fuels and other war production. Under WPB allocation. Prices firm.

Malic.—Steady market tone maintained by call from normal consuming channels.

Monosulphonic Acid.—Supplies remain tight. Production limited by

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

shortage of betanaphthol, raw material. Quotations unchanged.

Picramic.—Active movement into war production continues unabated. Prices firm.

Salicylic, Technical.—Demand remains heavy. Market tone steady.

Tobias.—Continues in rather tight supply because of scarcity of betanaphthol, basic material for manufacture. Prices show no change.

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Demand for essential manufacture has tapered off slightly, making for a somewhat easier supply position at present. Quotations unchanged.

Alphanaphthol.—Basic material limitation keeping supplies tight. Prices steady.

Aniline.—Very tight supply condition shows no change. War production demand remains very heavy. Prices firm. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 230 pounds of aniline oil.

Anthraquinone.—Movement into essential dyestuffs and other materials continues heavy. Quotations show no change.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Supplies held tight by demand for use in war effort. Market tone firm.

Betanaphthol.—Movement into manufacture of essential dyestuffs and synthetic rubber reported to be keeping supply position very tight. Schedule of quotations unchanged.

Betanaphthylamine.—Supply position declared to be similar to that in effect for betanaphthol. Market tone firm.

Benzidin Base.—Representative demand sustaining steady market tone.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Manufacture limited by shortage of basic material. Quotations unchanged.

Diethylanilin.—Supplies remain tight. Schedule of prices show no change.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Supplies have tightened somewhat, and the opinion was expressed in certain quarters that the shortage would increase during the next month. Allocated by WPB. Quotations firm.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Limitations of

—Continued on page 40

Synthetic Organic Makers Discuss Alien Patents

—Continued from page 3

to be used as inducements at the peace table.

Departure from the exact terms of the nonexclusive policy to one of reasonable royalty and exclusive use, at least for the duration, might be in-

E. H. Killheffer

SOCMA First Vice-President

fluenced, Mr. North said, by the necessity of large investment for proper development, by the desirability of sharing development costs and benefits among several operators under a process, also by the exigencies of an inflexible demand which would not be conducive to monopoly. He explained the difficulties of equitably disposing of the patents of the General Aniline & Film Corporation otherwise than by licensing by the corporation, which policy is in effect. Similarly, in the endeavor to get widest possible use for patents of concerns in which APC holds an interest, the Schering Corporation has listed its patents for licensing. Mimeographed lists of patents of holding companies are being made available in the purpose of spreading the use of processes at reasonable royalties individually determined (not over 5 percent, Mr. North opined, but no ceiling has been set). The New York APC office has a complete library of the vested patents; publication of abstracts will be started shortly.

APC has had 876 applications involving a total of 8,951 patents. It has issued 354 licenses, covering 1,649 patents.

APC has no funds with which to compensate for costs of unsuccessful attempts to develop linseed processes. Mr. North pointed out that relief in this respect was possible through other agencies. He could offer no assurance that APC would go farther than its proffered defense of licensees against claims of original owners; that it would get around to agreeing to hold licensees harmless, a policy which American manufacturers long have urged. Nor could he say whether it would be allowed under the antitrust laws that two concerns working on the same licensed process get together as partners.

Statistical Information

Governmental war agencies are easing up their objections to the dissemination of industrial statistical data, said Thomas W. Delahanty, acting chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Department of Commerce has been working on the war agencies for four years. In its role of adviser on statistics it is challenging the official secrecy believing that industry was entitled to the statistical records of its activities. The war agencies are now in large measure agreeable to the publication of data for which an industrial need can be demonstrated and justified.

The report of the United States Tariff Commission on 1942 production of synthetic organic chemicals, coming out about six months late, was but little changed to meet ideas of necessary caution. (Publication of the data in this report was started in *OPD* last week.) More statistical data are coming out of the tariff board.

The Bureau of the Census will issue data on more than a hundred chemical materials within the next few weeks. Some of the previous reports by the Bureau of Mines will also be resumed shortly.

Foreign trade data are still held back by war and navy department orders. These agencies still fear to disclose new or old sources of critical materials lest this stimulate submarine attacks. Mr. Delahanty's office is hopeful that data on less critical materials may shortly be made available.

The financial record of the past year was presented by Ralph E. Dorland, treasurer; also the budget for 1944.

A review of the association's early years was given by the secretary, Charles A. Mace, who also reported briefly on legislative, patent, customs, and other activities in the past year.

Tribute was paid to the memory of two deceased members:—Cesare Protto and W. F. Van Riper.

Officers Reelected

The report of the nominating committee, presented by T. H. Roberts, made but one change in the personnel of the official family, that being occasioned by the desire of F. G. Zinsser no longer to serve as a member of the boards of governors.

The committee's report was unanimously adopted, and a rising vote of appreciation was given Mr. Zinsser. The currently functioning executive body is composed of the following:—

President, August Merz, of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

First vice-president, Elvin H. Killheffer, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Second vice-president, Victor E. Williams, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, New York.

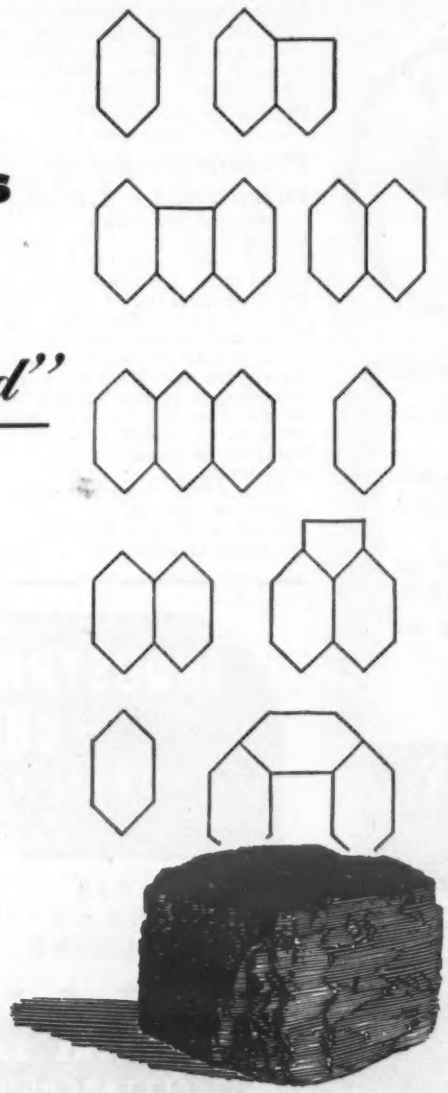
Treasurer, Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, New York.

Secretary, Charles A. Mace, 260 West Broadway, New York.

Members of the board of governors, in addition to the president and the vice-presidents, Harold W. Dingee, of Zinsser & Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Ralph E. Dorland, of the Dow Chemical Company, New York; M. J. Hartung, of Maywood Chemical Works, Maywood, N. J.; Eric Kunz, of Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York; C. M. Richter, of the Pharma Chemical Corporation, New York, and H. L. Simons, of Harold L. Simons, Inc., New York.

The headquarters of the association will be moved before the end of this year to suite 1002-04, at 6 East Forty-fifth street, New York.

The chemicals that were *"discovered"* at a convention



Four years ago, at the Exposition of Chemical Industries, we exhibited a list of 34 chemicals from coal. Some of them were well known commercial chemicals. But others on this list had no sizable known commercial uses. Their general physical and chemical properties were known, but commercially speaking, they were "orphans."

We frankly said *that* about them four years ago; but we also pointed out that the organic chemical industry was growing by leaps and bounds, that it needed things it had never needed before, that other chemicals derived from coal had proven important raw materials for the chemical industry, and that perhaps one of the "orphans" in the Koppers' booth might be exactly the thing for which some chemist was cudgeling his brains.

Since then we have sent out literally thousands of samples of those chemicals. We have worked with many men who saw some promise in them.

Today, several of them are in commercial production.

In early December, this year, the current Exposition of the Chemical Industries is being held. Koppers is there again to discuss possible applications of coal tar products. (There are over two hundred identified chemical compounds in coal tar and possibly many more not yet identified.)

Koppers is already serving the chemical industry by producing phenol, cresol, xylenol, pyridine, quinoline, and other tar bases, naphthalene, light oil products, ammonium thiocyanate, refined tars, industrial pitches, and many other products.—Koppers Company and Affiliates, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

J&L PYRIDINE

SULFAS SAVE OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The attack on Pearl Harbor put 960 casualties into the Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu. Within a few hours all had been successfully treated through generous use of transfusions and *liberal use of sulfa drugs.* For the flesh burns, from which more than 60% suffered, many were treated with dressings soaked in mineral oil and sulfa drugs.

From Pearl Harbor the sulfas have followed our soldiers and sailors, bringing healing in their train. Pyridine, basic ingredient of the sulfas, is one of J&L's by-products, produced with the most exacting control of quality and in ever-increasing quantity.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
CONTROLLED QUALITY BY-PRODUCTS FOR WAR

J&L STEEL

BENZOL · TOLUOL · XYLOL · PYRIDINE · SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NEVILLE

NEVOLL*

GR-S Synthetic Rubber Softener

*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

- NEVOLL*, a coal-tar softener, is finding considerable use as a softener and plasticizer for the new GR-S (Buna S) synthetic rubber.
- It meets the Rubber Reserve Company's Contract Specification for coal-tar softener dated Nov. 21, 1942.
- NEVOLL* is currently quite readily available for prompt shipment in tank cars and drums.

Ask for a sample and further information from us or our agents

R-8

THE NEVILLE COMPANY
PITTSBURGH · PA.
Chemicals for the Nation's War Program

NEVILLE SALES AGENTS TO THE RUBBER INDUSTRY
U. S. A. (other than Mass. and R. I.), Canada, Mexico — CHARLES T. WILSON CO., INC. — United Bldg., Akron, O. — 120 Wall St., New York
Mass. and Rhode Island — T. C. ASHLEY & CO. — 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 39

basic material keeping supplies tight. Market tone steady.

Dinitrotoluene.—Active demand of dyestuffs maintained. Prices unchanged.

Diphenyl.—Call for war production taking material as produced. Prices steady.

Diphenylamine. — Continues under complete WPB allocation control on heavy demand for essential manufacture. Schedule of quotations remains unchanged.

G Salt.—Steady market tone maintained by representative demand.

Metanitroparatoluidin. — Supplies held rather tight by shortage of toluol, basic material for manufacture. Prices steady.

Metatoluylenediamine.—Demand remains ahead of supplies. Quotations steady.

Nitrobenzene.—War production demand taking bulk of material. Quotations unchanged. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 5,000 pounds of nitrobenzene.

Orthoanisidin.—Call for dyestuffs production continues satisfactory. Prices show no change.

Orthochloroanilin.—Shortage of anilin limits production. Market tone steady.

Orthocresol. — Material available only under WPB allocation. Supplies continue tight. Quotations steady.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supplies still somewhat behind receipt of orders. Increased movement to wholesalers noted for consumer distribution in 1944. Prices firm.

Paranitranilin.—Supplies fairly easy. Demand continues good. Prices show no change.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Call for use in synthetic rubber production reported to have eased slightly. Use in fur dyeing holding up. Market remains steady.

Coaltar Colors

Manufacture of coaltar colors and dyestuffs continued active during the week, limited only by the volume of raw materials allocated or plant manpower. Overall demand remains heavy. Although some decreases are reported in the call for military colors, production of colors for civilian goods took up any slack. Call for color lakes and certified colors was stated to be maintaining a normal pace.

—O-P-D—

Postwar Marketing Discussed by A.M.A.

—Continued from page 4

opment would be sufficiently advanced by the close of the war for the product to make a successful bid in the consuming market.

E. B. Wilbur, New York manager for the Aluminum Company of America, said that the dearth of aluminum for civilian uses during the war, the expansion of production and fabricating facilities and the downward price trend of the material assure a considerably increased market for the light metal.

Allan Brown, sales promotion manager of the Bakelite division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, told the group that the place of plastics in postwar marketing will be "in tandem" with the use of other materials. New developments in the field will make it natural for the product to be used with paper, metal and other type products.

—O-P-D—

Celanese Plans Chemical Plant in Texas

Celanese Corporation of America has announced plans for the erection of a new $5,000,000 plant near Corpus Christi, Texas, for the large-scale production of a wide range of chemicals. The plant will be built with private funds, according to Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president, and is expected to be in operation during the latter part of 1944.

Among the chemicals to be manufactured are acetic acid, acetone, methanol and formaldehyde.

Completion of the Texas project, at Bishop, Neuces county, will give Celanese its eighth plant. At present the corporation has yarn producing plants in Cumberland, Md., and Narrows, Va.; a yarn spinning plant in Burlington, N. C.; weaving mills in New London, Conn.; Williamsport, Pa., and Staunton, Va., and a plastics plant in Newark, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Nobel Engineering Prize Won by Lazan

Benjamin J. Lazan, chief engineer for the Sonntag Scientific Corporation, Greenwich, Conn., has been awarded the Alfred Nobel Prize for 1943, for the most outstanding research work in any field of engineering.

Born in New York, in April, 1917, Mr. Lazan attended elementary and high school at Freehold, N. J., and was graduated from Rutgers University in 1938. Following a year of graduate work at Harvard University, where he was research assistant in the materials testing laboratory, he was an instructor in the Department of Engineering Mechanics at Pennsylvania State College for three years.

—O-P-D—

WPB Regional Offices Have Projects Authority

War Production Board regional offices have been authorized to approve or deny construction projects involving production machinery and processing equipment when the dollar value involved is less than $10,000, it has been announced by WPB.

This extension of authority to the field offices takes the form of an amendment to field administrative order No. 708-20. The order, when previously revised, October 25, 1943, prohibited the field offices from processing projects involving such machinery and equipment.

FOR SALE

CRUDE COKE OVEN LIGHT OIL

Approximately 400,000 gallons for delivery over 1944 in equal monthly quantities

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PHILGITE COMPANY, Inc.
N. E. Corner Broad and Arch Streets
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

INDUSTRIAL and REAGENT CHEMICALS
COAL TAR PRODUCTS

1900 GRANT BUILDING

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PHONE GRANT 3750

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CHEMICAL SALES CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH (19), PENNSYLVANIA

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers, Preparing for Spring Revival, View Alluring Picture of Unprecedented Prosperity in Postwar Period

Although still handicapped in their manufacturing and shipping operations by a growing shortage in manpower and lack of an adequate supply of fiber as well as steel drums, cans and other containers, paint mixers and makers of both varnishes and lacquers are now generally convinced that the outlook for brisk and extensive marketing of their finished products after the turn of the year is brightening daily while their merchandising potentialities in the post-war era suggest attainment of peaks of sales volume and profits unparalleled in the history of their industry.

Meanwhile, tension in the supply situations of many raw materials is lessening and high hopes are being entertained that the confidently expected exemption of the paint trade from the quota provisions of FDO-42, controlling the use of linseed oil, will be followed by granting of equally liberalized allowances and releases of other paint ingredients hitherto tied up in stockpiles of the Defense Supply Corporation and War Food Administration.

Moreover, the manufacturers of ready-for-application paints and painters' supplies are finding that the newly-devised ingredients to which they have had recourse in making up their products, as replacements for the once-customary materials, from which they have been cut off by the war's exigencies, are proving highly satisfactory—in numerous instances superior in performance to those hitherto extensively employed—and hence are productive of more attractive, more serviceable protective coatings than have ever been created heretofore from the older types of materials. This is proving especially true of replacement linseed oil.

Though latest reports on new building constructions continue to show an unabated recession in the erection of privately-owned structures requiring painting, it is expected that the downward trend in constructions will be reversed to a considerable extent this coming Springtime and started on an astoundingly perpendicular ascent the moment that world-war hostilities cease, affording an unprecedented market for protective coatings, not only in the United States but throughout all the countries where the depredations of the war have occurred and where deteriorations, due to wartime neglect, have been registered.

Offerings of paint and varnish materials, listed in some of our current market reports, are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

There is still an ample supply of the corroding grade of pig lead, although the current domestic production of common and some other grades of this metallic product used chiefly for ammunition and for other military purposes has latterly shrunken to the extent that WPB has been impelled to draw on the large stockpile of the Defense Supply Corporation to some extent in each of several recent months in an effort to meet all needs.

Members of a lead producers' industry advisory committee have already warned WPB officials that these steadily increasing withdrawals from the stockpile have reached proportions that may later cause trouble. It has been pointed out that, while cutbacks in the small arms program in 1944 will result in reduced demand on that score, this easing of the drain is likely to be more than offset by a rising call for lead for use in batteries, cable and tetraethyl lead.

But, corroders and manufacturers of lead pigments continue able to fill their requirements in their entirety. Prices for pig lead have been left unchanged for the week November 26-December 3 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

The previously reported shortage of zinc slabs continues unrelieved and they still require priorities for their purchase, although there is still a plethora of zinc ore and concentrates of both domestic and foreign origin. Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unrevised for the week November 26-December 3 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, ½c. per lb.
Charcoal, pinewood, bulk, in car-load lots, shipping points, $5 per ton.
Rosin, gum, B, G, 1c. to 2c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, E, F, I, M, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Pigments

Blue Lead. — Buying interest continues extensive on both military and civilian accounts. Prices well maintained.

Lead Titanate.—While war production interests continue the largest buyers of this pigment there is also a fairly sizable demand for it from civilian users. Market holding firm.

Litharge.—Processors are supplying steadily expanding domestic requirements for essential and civilian uses with reasonable promptitude. Tone strong.

Lithopone.—Continues in fairly active request. Producers are feeling the results of the growing tension in the supply situation of zinc sulphide, in consequence of which rated orders for this pigment are reducing the quantity available for shipment on unrated orders.

Orange Mineral.—Only a comparatively small business is reported in this pigment. No change in price structure.

Red Lead.—Still moving steadily on war and civilian-end-use purchasing. Tone steady.

Titanium Dioxide.—On the eve of the issuance of the long-awaited WPB order for regulating distribution of this pigment, productive capacity continues woefully under the aggregate of pressing requirements, so that shipments are being limited almost entirely to priority orders, with very little going forward to consumers on unrated orders. The new WPB order, about to be issued, is designed to relieve the tension in the supply situation by leaving the matter of the distribution to non-military consumers to the discretion of the producers who are best qualified to determine where most pressing requirements of essential trade interests exist.

White Lead.—Buying by war-production interests is still running considerably ahead of civilian-use purchasing but the aggregate of sales is reaching considerable proportions. Prices firmly held.

Zinc Oxides.—The supply situation in lead-free zinc oxide continues unabatedly tight and General Prefer-

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

All colors of the rainbow have one thing in common when made by Imperial

They are UNIFORM

IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
Pigment Color Division **GLENS FALLS, N.Y.**
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

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INDUSTRIAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL *Chemicals*

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Sales subject to W.P.B. Allocation

One hundred pounds per month can be purchased without specific approval from the W.P.B. in accordance with Order M-183.

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ence Order M-11-a still requires all consumers to furnish a preference rating of AA-5 or higher on all orders for this pigment in quantities of a ton or more. Stocks of this oxide continue light; hence orders therein have to be filled entirely from current production, with shipments made according to the preference ratings attached. Leaded zinc oxide continues to be offered fairly freely, however. Market strong throughout.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — A brisk demand continues to be noted for both Canadian and domestic material and this is being met with fairly prompt deliveries. Canadian asbestos of the grades included in groups 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 have been included by a new WPB order designated as M-161 amended, in the list of materials free from inventory restrictions and the limitations on maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

Barytes.—Only a routine business is being recorded in this material but prices continue to be well maintained.

Chalk.—Buying interest holding out well. Tone firm throughout.

China Clay.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Market steady.

Charcoal.—As expected by leading exponents of the softwood charcoal and allied industries ever since the price structure of hardwood charcoal was elevated six months ago, to compensate producers for hugely increased costs of raw material and labor, the Office of Price Administration has lifted the price ceiling on pinewood charcoal in bulk to the extent of $5 per ton, making the revised authorized quotation $20 per ton in car-load lots at shipping points. It is expected momentarily that authorization will also be given to the trade for an equal markup in prices of the ground or granular grades of softwood charcoal, but official notification of this $5-per-ton advance in the prices of the ground grades is still being awaited. Meanwhile, producers are loath to accept any orders for the ground grades.

Mica.—A steady buying movement is noted in both waterground and dry-ground grades of this material prepared to meet the needs of the paint trade. Interest appears especially keen in the pulverized grades of waterground mica. Prices are well maintained throughout the lists.

Talc.—Continues in moderate request. Tone holding steady. Recent arrivals have included 230 bagfuls.

Whiting.—Still moving in routine fashion. Market firm.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—A fairly sizable buying interest continues to be noted in this color. Prices well maintained throughout.

Bone Blacks.—In fair call. Market firm.

Carbon Blacks.—A further lowering of inventories of carbon blacks is expected to be exhibited for November, as soon as preliminary figures on operations in this market for last month are compiled, as the drain on stocks is known to have been heavy in consequence of extensive buying of furnace blacks by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires and extensive purchasing operations of quick-processing blacks. There has also been fairly extensive buying of channel blacks by the paint trade. A steady call for lamp blacks also continues to be reported. Prices are being firmly maintained throughout the list.

Chrome Colors.—Extensive buying by war procurement agencies continues to be noted in zinc chromate yellow, coupled with fair purchasing operations in chrome green and yellow on the same account.

Although there is plenty of chrome ore available, there is still a notable shortage of primary chromium chemicals, due to a lack of sufficient processing facilities for conversion of the chromite into such products as potassium and sodium bichromate and chromic acid. With the recent placing of these products under allocation, there has developed some decline in offerings of chrome pigments, especially chrome oxides, chrome greens and yellows, as the color makers have experienced difficulty in obtaining enough sodium bichromate and other primary chromium chemicals to produce the quantities of the colors required by their customers. In consequence, a majority of them are unable to make shipments of these pigments except on orders bearing high ratings.

Lithol Toners.—Moving slowly into consuming channels. Tone strong.

Ochers.—Continue in moderate request. Market steady.

Vermilions.—A business limited to the filling of replacement orders is all that is now being recorded. Prices stable.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates continue to lead in activity among the driers, with resinates and linoleates constituting strong runners-up in the race for popularity. Naphthanates, while still subject to the limitations imposed by General Preference Order M-142, are in a greatly improved position, inasmuch as the materials entering into their manufacture are in more liberal supply. Naphthenates themselves are being allotted to virtually all consumers who apply for authorization to buy them with the only fly in the ointment being the necessity of waiting a month for such allocations.

Among the flatteners, stearates are the acknowledged favorite, with producers booked for several months ahead and reporting that they could take twice as much business as they now have on their books if they had the necessary additional plant capacity. There is also a good demand for palmitates with prices firmly maintained throughout the list.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Alcohol.—Supplies very tight. Labor difficulties have halted production in a large Midwest fermentation plant. The stoppage also affects the manufacture of acetone and methanol.

Isopropyl Ether. — Active demand keeping supplies light. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,150 gallons of isopropyl ether.

Nitrocellulose.—Continues in rather comfortable supply. Good call reported for alcohol soluble material. Quotations steady.

Triphenyl Phosphate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,491 pounds of triphenyl phosphate.

Naval Stores

Quieter conditions prevailed in primary and local markets for rosin and turpentine last week, but the prevailing tone appeared to be firm. Price changes were generally unimportant. Receipts in the South were light or moderate as usual at this season when production in all sections is on a diminishing scale. The outlook for production during the coming season was discussed with increasing interest in trade circles. The labor situation is such that an increase in output of the proportions desired by government and civilian interests is doubtful, it is contended by some, especially if the proposed fixing of ceiling prices should prove unsatisfactory to producers, and it is hoped that the uncertainty existing in this connection will be removed through an official announcement in the not distant future. Meantime consumption in various industries is large, with a tendency toward further expansion, and supplies everywhere continue to shrink steadily despite the recent slowing down in purchasing operations.

Turpentine.—Purchasing here was apparently limited to small quantities, the aggregate movement of such lots being comparatively light. Price movements were narrow.

DRIER SLIDE RULE

To help you formulate FASTER

DRIER DATA BOOKLET

The booklet entitled "Helpful Data About the Full Line of Harshaw Driers" furnishes descriptions and data about driers for the paint and varnish, printing ink, and allied industries. The Drier Slide Rule accurately computes the pounds of drier needed for a specific formulation.

The Drier Data Booklet and Slide Rule are a fast, accurate drier selecting and computing team, already saving time for hundreds of formulators. The Drier Data Booklet helps to decide quickly the type of drier required. The Slide Rule is even faster in helping compute accurately the amount needed. You should have these efficient aids . . . both of them.

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•FREE . . . there is no charge for this time-saving combination. Both are free to you upon request. Write . . . a letter . . . a post card . . . or return this advertisement with your name and address on the margin.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	75¼	10,500	201	...	43,648
Tuesday	75	5,650	60	91	43,617
Wednesday	75¼	2,000	102	268	43,451
Thursday	75¼	1,900	66	3	43,514
Friday	75¼	3,150	112	3	43,623

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Turpentine fairly active. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—Narrow changes in the primary market were reflected in local quotations. There was no snap to business, such transactions as were reported being limited to comparatively small quantities to fill current needs.

Savannah, Dec. 3.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.31	$3.30	$3.30	$3.31	$3.31
D	...	3.77	3.75	3.75	3.76	3.76
E	...	3.99	3.99	4.00	3.99	3.99
F	...	4.02	4.01	4.01	4.00	4.00
G	...	4.02	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.03
H	...	4.03	4.04	4.02	4.04	4.04
I	...	4.08	4.09	4.07	4.07	4.07
K	...	4.24	4.26	4.25	4.26	4.26
M	...	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28
N	...	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
WG	...	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
WW	...	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
X	...	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.50
	Barrels—					
Sales	...	570	145	453	207	201
Receipts	...	57	523	340	127	75
Shipments	...	...	591	500	734	500
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	49,372

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Rosin continues in good demand. Five-drum lots were:—B grade, $5.05 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.78; M grade, $6.03; W.W. grade, $8.25.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Contract deliveries apparently still absorbing much of the output, leaving only light supplies available on spot. Quoted at 7c. per pound, tanks, and 8.1c. per pound, drums, l.c.l., delivered in East.

Tar.—Steady, movement to consumers and dealers on unfilled contracts. New business held up by uncertainty over official ceiling prices.

Shellac

The movement of substitutes for the shellac which is no longer obtainable by a host of former manufacturing consumers was reported excellent. While no product capable of subbing for shellac in all cases has been developed, some of these replacement materials are proving satisfactory to many uses and manufacturing processes and there are those who believe that a substantial part of this business can be carried forward into the period when victory shall again make free and unrestricted transactions in shellac possible.

Synthetic Resins

War industries continue the only unrestricted purchasers of synthetic resins, as there has been no further noteworthy relief from allocation control and other restrictions on buying for any except the most essential end-uses in the civilian category.

With a more plentiful supply of glycerin available for synthetic gum making, ester gum is now being turned out and made available for the paint industry in sufficient quantities to take care of its needs for the next few months, but difficulties in procuring the paler grades of rosin are likely to lead to the introduction of some darker colors.

WPB's New York office is offering for sale from its excess inventories 704 pounds of resin, F.C.D. 536-7; 2,750 pounds of phenolic resin, Beckacite No. 1123; 1,800 pounds of phenolic resins, Beckamine No. 3501; 3,000 pounds of phenolic resin, Catalin No. 633; 1,260 pounds of phenolic resin, Krumbhaar No. 606; 2,738 pounds of Rezyl No. 10, glycerin phthalic resin, and 457 pounds of gylcerol phthalate enamel primer.

Varnish Gums

Copal.—Buying of Congo copal by varnish makers and producers of resin emulsion paints continues on a fairly sizable scale. To date, the supply of unsorted and sorted grades is proving sufficient for the demand. Prices are firmly held throughout the list.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — In the expectation that some additional import licenses will shortly be granted, a somewhat greater interest is being shown in the material of foreign origin. This has resulted in a further markup of quotations for this material, amounting to a half cent more per pound, making the revised offering figure 11½c. to 12c. per pound. For the time being, however, there is an adequate supply here for all current requirements.

Domestic production is still very light, although the output for October —latest month for which reports are available—has exhibited a slight increase over that for September. Estimates made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue

KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Unvarying Quality and Uniformity

Dependability is doubly important in wartime when lost time or wasted materials can slow down war production. These products are constantly, dependably uniform.

GUAI-A-PHENE

Positive, inexpensive anti-skinning agent for paint and varnish products. Easily added, mixes readily and neutral to driers.

D.D. WOOD TURPENTINE

Water-white. Approximate Aniline Point, minus 12 degrees Centigrade. Kauri-Butanol approximately 80. Fed. Spec. LLL-T-792.

DIPENTENES

	No. 100	No. 200	No. 300
Specific Gravity at 15.5° C...	.862	.859	.857
End Point.....	198°C.	192°C.	188°C.
Aniline Point	-21°C.	-15°C.	-12½°C.

"NELIO"

Gum Rosin — Lime Rosin
Gum Turpentine — Gloss Oil

For Samples and Prices Write

E. W. Colledge
General Sales Agent, Inc.
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CHICAGO: - 310 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago 4, Illinois
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DRIERS and METALLIC SOAPS
For the Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Allied Industries
★ FERRO DRIER & CHEMICAL CO.
★ (Subsidiaries of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio)
★ W. B. LAWSON, INC., Sole Sales Agent, CLEVELAND, OHIO

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The Outstanding Achievement In Liquid-Tight All Fibre Drums
The BEACON "Ring Seal" DRUM
FIVE GALLON CAPACITY ONLY

TOUGH AND RUGGED, THE BEACON DRUM IS NO LONGER EXPERIMENTAL. A QUARTER OF A MILLION KITS IN HARD SERVICE IS FULL TESTIMONY OF ITS ABILITY TO "TAKE IT."

Among its many users are:

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International Printing Ink— Division of Interchemical Corp.
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The Pennsylvania Railroad
Southport Paint Company, Inc.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company
West Disinfecting Company

BEACON CONTAINER COMPANY
72-96 NORTH 4th STREET — BROOKLYN 11, NEW YORK

Agriculture on the October yield show that this was only 22 percent below that of a year earlier, whereas in previous months this year the output had averaged around 50 percent less.

Total domestic production for the first ten months of 1943 is estimated by the above-mentioned authority at 19,774,000 pounds, a decrease of 51 percent from the output for the corresponding months of 1942. Stocks of casein held by driers on November 1 totaled 6,385,000 pounds, an increase of 3,678,000 pounds over those shown on October 1 and 6,915,000 pounds, or 52 percent, less than those for November 1, 1942. Incidentally, sales for October were only 9 percent smaller than those for the corresponding month of last year.

Glues. — In view of the growing shortage of hide glues, resulting from the lack of adequate manpower in the plants and unabated difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of raw material, it is currently reported that these glues may be placed under some sort of allocation control after the turn of the year. Producers continue to pile up huge backlogs of orders and are doing their best to satisfy customers by making as liberal allotments as they can from current production.

Bone glue makers, although more liberally supplied with raw materials within the past few weeks are unable to amplify their output substantially with prices for their products insufficient to compensate them for their greatly increased cost of production. So they, too, are still far behind in making deliveries on orders already on their books. Recent arrivals have included 2,667 bales of gluestock.

No. 680 MINERAL BLACK

Used in manufacture of U. S. Gov't camouflage paints. Blacker than lamp black. Specific gravity 2.49. 1 lb. will hide solid 300 sq. ft. Infra-red reflectance reading only 3.1%. Fineness of grind 99½%—through 325 mesh. *Prompt shipment!*

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IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
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MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL BARRELS SINCE 1912

The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.
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STANDARD
"THE ORIGINAL SYNTHETIC SOLVENT MANUFACTURERS"

You Can Use
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL
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Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.

Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.

STANDARD ALCOHOL CO. 26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Coaltar Lakes, Toners Output:—1942

United States production and sales of organic lakes, toners, pulp colors and colors flushed in oil in 1942, compared with 1941, compiled by the Tariff Commission, follow:—

	Pounds				Value
	Production		Sales		
	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Lakes and extended colors—					
Alizarin	184,218	272,099	181,289	245,371	$178,790
Azo Bordeaux	225,722	446,701	237,098	436,051	75,561
Black	206,992	280,406	124,299	253,078	83,760
Blue	662,623	703,812	560,502	518,058	290,841
Brown	34,473	50,505	15,079	27,183	10,591
Eosine and phloxine	60,403	158,049	54,578	142,539	36,173
Fast light yellow	31,811	229,717	8,869	110,974	9,185
Green	330,690	375,563	284,670	325,355	112,248
Helio fast rubine	23,976	163,280	23,918	139,457	35,139
Lithol rubine	193,404	387,053	215,477	386,995	105,987
Methyl violet	107,298	190,371	108,682	185,591	64,328
Naphthol yellow	8,444	13,696	7,176	20,126	4,264
Orange	146,890	235,319	132,570	208,280	35,032
Peacock blue	1,339,758	2,012,195	967,543	1,650,788	557,427
Persian orange	159,093	414,040	147,388	357,229	64,686
Phosphomolybdic acid—					
Blue	87,742	.....	78,334	.....	80,721
Other	253,204	.....	185,823	.....	99,088
Phosphotungstic acid—					
Blue	176,700	428,445	187,813	499,429	172,361
Green	42,647	200,968	50,315	212,219	32,892
Purple	110,082	115,127	104,923	128,447	82,179
Red	79,913	262,013	70,715	256,997	48,235
Pigment scarlet	183,024	705,870	.....	.....	.....
Quinoline yellow	12,803	23,166	8,185	21,560	7,235
Red	448,080	652,288	495,197	661,364	212,005
Scarlet 2R	898,234	1,688,570	913,694	1,543,369	267,260
Tartrazine	71,904	207,074	67,351	195,599	40,078
Violet	6,750	14,691	9,025	15,068	5,408
Yellow	250,124	295,255	180,905	199,941	51,400
All other organic lakes and extended colors	702,875	290,249	887,572	1,335,418	294,650
Total	7,019,907	.....	6,303,110	.....	$3,057,417
Toners or full strength colors—					
Eosine and phloxine	278,208	545,959	142,920	361,186	187,342
Lake red C and D	524,252	789,249	376,747	670,931	324,661
Lithol	3,588,580	4,123,473	3,147,991	4,053,372	1,712,077
Lithol rubine	328,188	333,677	310,152	342,196	236,244
Maroon	74,401	630,338	87,880	631,474	113,528
Methyl violet	282,858	413,855	251,290	354,905	267,241
Orange	20,015	49,266	11,196	50,571	12,781
Para red	719,192	1,425,776	705,616	1,316,716	492,184
Permanent orange	130,025	155,580	117,889	149,391	101,557
Phosphomolybdic acid—					
Blue	57,820	99,962	38,309	27,192	94,393
Green	22,305	24,516	18,080	75,066	56,105
Purple	21,687	78,676	17,564	.. ...	23,226
Violet	32,228	38,656	30,263	132,062	45,041
Phosphotungstic acid—					
Blue	68,980	143,536	60,213	132,911	199,995
Green	62,913	148,181	58,010	124,093	168,096
Purple	45,837	121,489	46,178	117,827	95,104
Red	37,620	93,579	37,696	85,581	142,404
Red	567,828	648,771	509,994	682,625	506,854
Toluidine red	881,074	1,297,985	822,676	1,263,979	845,855
Yellow	329,377	380,200	293,085	392,979	296,125
All other organic toners or full-strength colors	975,157	.....	831,474	.....	1,246,514
Total	9,049,351	.....	7,914,701	.....	$7,167,571
Reduced toners—					
Lake red C and D	35,643	94,742	33,021	90,758	17,362
Lithol	214,381	427,082	227,668	456,566	76,596
Para red	315,864	470,741	314,468	471,237	42,523
Toluidine red	259,174	305,149	217,946	247,655	56,549
All other reduced toners	291,602	675,875	233,108	596,592	276,283
Total	1,106,664	.....	1,026,211	.....	$469,313

Downes General Manager Of Payson Paint Corp.

Leslie J. Downes, director of government sales for the Payson Paint & Varnish Corporation, this city, has been appointed general manager of the company. Mr. Downes served for many years as assistant treasurer and in other capacities for E. R. Squibb & Sons. In 1939 he became general sales manager for M. W. Parsons Company, assisting in the development and marketing of its products to the paint and other industries. In 1942 he became director of government sales for the Payson Corporation, with headquarters in Washington. He will now have charge of all Payson operations, including production and sales.

—O-P-D—

Toledo Paint Club Elects Officers

Toledo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has elected the following officers for 1943-44: President, Harry W. Parke, of M. I. Wilcox Company; vice-president, J. C. Fralich, of the Acme White Lead & Color Works; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Stevens, of the Sherwin-Williams Company; director, P. F. Whalen, jr.

Tinting Colors Revision Proposed

—Continued from page 7

mate content) from the present printed Federal specification TT-C-291a. I would appreciate the producers commenting to me on this point.

Lampblack, coarse particles, acetone extract and ash more rigid than in A.S.T.M. D209-41, but still not as rigid as Navy specification 52-L-7c (March 1, 1943). I would appreciate the producers commenting to me on this point.

Yellow ocher, same as A.S.T.M. D85-41.

Prussian-blue, essentially the same as A.S.T.M. D261-41, except 1.0 percent matter soluble in water in Federal and 0.5 percent in A.S.T.M. Producers please comment.

Ultramarine-blue, essentially the same as A.S.T.M. D262-41, except chemical composition omitted in Federal specification. Producers please comment.

These drafts have been prepared by the Technical Committee on Paint. Because of the urgent need for specifications by government departments, the committee would very much appreciate that comments, constructive criticisms, and suggestions be submitted to E. F. Hickson, chairman, technical committee on paint, Federal specifications executive committee, Washington, not later than December 6, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Peaslee Gaulbert Corporation, manufacturers agent, Louisville, Ky., for chemicals and paints, has called for redemption November 15 5,466 shares of 6 percent $100 cumulative preferred stock, and will in turn offer at sale 3,000 shares of 5 percent, $100 par, cumulative preferred, not callable until 1949.

Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., has purchased M. W. Park & Co., of San Francisco and Los Angeles. A. W. Dingwell will be the California manager, with offices in San Francisco, and J. A. Gereghty will be in charge of the Los Angeles office.

MINERAL PIGMENTS

Meeting Specifications of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Federal Specifications Board, Panama Canal, and other Government Agencies.

For Protective Coatings, Camouflage, and other essential requirements of the Victory Program.

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO. EASTON, PA.

VANADISET
Plastic Resin
MOLDING COMPOUNDS
VARNISHES
LACQUERS
A Product of
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COLTON TABLET MACHINE
Model 2-B

Latest model, especially designed for small tablets (⅛ to ½ inch in diameter) and compressed triturates. Highly productive capacity. Rugged construction. Positively, easy compression control.

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2624 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit

LIMEOLITH

Precipitated Calcium Carbonates

We offer a complete list of LIMEOLITH for paint, rubber, glass, cosmetics, feed and other uses. Guaranteed minimum of impurities and moisture assure easy use.

★N Neutral LIMEOLITH
★C Coated LIMEOLITH
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We also furnish specially treated and extra fine grades. Write today for free samples and prices, stating requirements.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Serving Overseas

Captain John W. Gifford, former treasurer and director of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, steel container manufacturer, Chicago, is serving in the European theatre with the Overseas Drum Division of the Ordnance Branch.

Linseed Oil Delivery Order Amended

—Continued from page 5

amendment permits such a carry-over, provided the new quarter quota is delivered first.

A method is provided by which retail deliveries to exempt agencies (Army, Navy, War Shipping Administration, etc.) can be claimed by the wholesale distributor if reported prior to the fifteenth of the month following delivery. Heretofore, there has been no way to pass credit for exempt uses back to wholesale distributors. A new form to be used in reporting deliveries to exempt agencies will list these agencies and also a group of government procurement agencies which are not exempt under the order. Linseed oil is defined by the amended order to include all blends with other oils or volatile thinners.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Paint Club Names Postwar Planning Group

A postwar planning committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has been appointed by the executive committee as follows:—General chairman, A. E. Horn, of the A. C. Horn Company; industrial finishes sub-committee, Dr. Gustave Klinkenstein, of the Maas & Waldstein Company; W. J. Randolph, of the Randolph Finishing Products Company; Dr. Joseph Mattiello, of the Hilo Varnish Company; trade sales sub-committee; Renshaw Smith, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company; Harry Minkoff, of the Peerless Paint & Varnish Corporation; Frank P. Connolly, of the Valentine Company; industrial maintenance sub-committee, H. L. Wilkinson, of the Debevoise Company; C. G. Nelson, of the Socony Products Company; water paint sub-committee, Edward Norton, of the U. S. Kalsomine Company, and Thomas Morrow, Benjamin Moore & Co.

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Paint Production Clubs News

—Continued from page 7

with forty-six members and guests attending.

Mr. Babcock discussed "Secondary Aluminum Pigments," and described the source and composition of these alloy powders. He held that they will hold leafing as well as the first grades of powders, and are but slightly darker. They are marketed in three forms, including standard lining, standard paste, and extra fine paste, which may be substituted pound for pound for the prewar product, since they are held to the same performance requirements.

Twenty-eight liquids made from available materials were made up with these aluminum pigments, and the quality of the finishes rated.

F. B. Rethwisch, of the Reynolds Metals Company, described this work, and the factors affecting leafing. The necessity of high interfacial tension as between pigment and liquid was stressed since specific gravity, viscosity and surface tension of the liquid are not the governing factors. Both satisfactory and unsatisfactory constituents in vehicles for the ready mixed product were discussed. Test exhibits were displayed to show that these pigments afford as good protection as those from virgin metals.

Los Angeles

The monthly meeting of the Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club was attended by fifty-five members and guests. The joint Christmas party of the Production Club, the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will be held at the Potrero Country Club December 17. Frank Gunnell, of W. P. Fuller, has been appointed technical committee chairman. A report is to be given at the next meeting on what technical project is to be undertaken for the coming year.

William A. Moore of Pioneer Flintkote, talked on "Asphaltic Coatings." The classification, composition, processing, and uses of asphalts were well covered.

Montreal

The Montreal Paint and Varnish Production Club November meeting was held, with thirty-two members and guests attending. Speaker for the December meeting is F. G. Oswald of the Hercules Powder Company, who will speak on "Rosin Derivatives." The joint New Year's party with the Paint and Varnish Club will be held January 7 in the Windsor hotel.

The technical committee announced the topic of this year's club problem, "The Design and Equipment of a Modern Paint and Varnish Plant." Work is now getting under way and nearly everyone has been assigned some detail to work on.

New England

Harold N. Stevens, of Monsanto Chemical Company, has been elected president of the New England Paint and Varnish Production Club. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Willard D. Chandler, jr., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; secretary, Charles M. Jackson, of Devoe & Raynolds Company; re-elected treasurer, Martin Swanson, of Raffi & Swanson.

Toronto

The regular November meeting of the Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club had fifty-two members and guests in attendance.

The next meeting of the club, December 10, will be the annual Christmas party at the King Edward hotel. W. R. Barrett, of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., discussed "Zinc Chromate Primers."

—O-P-D—

Lacquer Sales Higher

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the third quarter of 1943, and a comparison with the corresponding period of 1942, were as follows:—

	1943	1942
Clear lacquers—		
Gallons	3,408,171	3,008,432
Value	$5,299,317	$4,438,909
Pigmented lacquers—		
Gallons	3,537,056	3,183,654
Value	$7,723,766	$7,089,564
Lacquer bases on dopes—		
Gallons	878,468	916,129
Value	$1,243,399	$1,221,078
Lacquer thinners—		
Gallons	5,963,710	4,588,736
Value	$5,301,933	$4,138,676
Totals—		
Gallons	13,787,405	11,696,951
Value	$19,568,415	$16,888,227

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Paint Club Christmas Party Dec. 9

New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual Christmas party in the Hotel Biltmore, this city, December 9. Starting at 4 p.m., two hours will be devoted to materials and economic problems, current and postwar; this to be followed by a cocktail hour and then the annual banquet, featuring a five-act floor show, with a noted humorist, Dr. John L. Davis, giving his "Foolosophy, Facts and Fun."

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Spirited Demand for Textile Processing Agents Sustained —Tanstuffs Quiet—Edible Egg Albumen Higher

Textile industry operations in both the producing and finishing fields continued at employee capacity during the week, sustaining the active demand for chemicals and other processing agents. However, no further increase was noted in leather manufacturing activity, with the result that buying of mill supplies continues only sufficient to replenish stockpiles. Sole price change reported was an advance in edible egg albumen. Information was also forthcoming regarding the WPB directive controlling the use during December of hydrogen peroxide.

Offerings of several textile and leather chemicals listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

The Office of Price Administration has announced that, since a revision of Revised Price Schedule 9, on hides, kips, and calfskins is now being completed for submission to industry advisory committees, the effective date of an existing amendment to the schedule has been postponed until February 1. Also reported is the prohibition by Ecuador of the exportation of crude and prepared hides. The Textile Color Card Association has also released 34 Spring shades for use on woolens.

Price Changes

Advanced

Albumen, egg, edible, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.1	269.4	267.7	261.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Antimony Salts.—Routine demand sustaining steady schedule of quotations.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — Producers have been directed by WPB not to use or deliver hydrogen peroxide during December, except as authorized. Action was reported to be prompted by desire to effect control over a rapidly tightening supply situation before it became serious enough to demand allocation procedure. Success of the WPB directive will be determined by the manner in which essential bleaching requirements are met during the month. Causes of demand growing larger than current supply were reported to have been the abuse of maintenance, repair, and operating supplies ratings, and inflation of orders to accumulate stocks in anticipation of possible allocation.

Potash Bichromate.—Continues under WPB allocation. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 300 pounds of powdered potash bichromate.

Potash Prussiate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 3,205 pounds of potash prussiate.

Soda Bichromate. — Active demand keeping supplies tight. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 10,440 pounds of soda bichromate.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 11,000 pounds of soda hydrosulphite.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Demand characterized as very slow as result of official use limitation. Small stocks strongly held.

Hypernic. — Shipments to regular users sustaining steady prices.

Turmeric.—Small lot of Madras material reported to have been offered at 12¼c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Supply situation reported to be improving slightly, although regular demand cannot as yet be satisfied. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg. — Demand continues to greatly exceed available material. Preliminary production figures issued by the Department of Agriculture indicate that during October, 92,000 pounds of dried egg albumen were manufactured. During the same month in 1942, production amounted to 105,000 pounds. In producing the amounts shown, 582,000 pounds of liquid eggs were consumed in the 1943 month; and 1,237,000 pounds of liquid eggs consumed in the corresponding 1942 month. The price of technical egg albumen continues unchanged. Edible egg albumen, however, advanced 2c. per pound as of December 1 in accordance with the sliding ceiling price derivation. The December price is therefore $2.02 per pound.

Blood, Soluble.—Has gradually assumed an easier supply position. Prompt shipment reported possible regardless of quantity involved. Demand for use as extender in plywood glues decreasing as synthetic resin supplies improve. Quotations unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Supplies remain scarce. Prices show no change. Production of egg yolk during October, 1943 amounted to 33,000 pounds according to the Department of Agriculture. In October, 1942, production totaled 119,000 pounds.

Starch, Corn.—Production continues slightly ahead of demand, permitting prompt filling of orders on receipt. Quotations show no change. The visible supply of corn increased 491,000 bushels during the week ending November 27 according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade. Congressional movement is also afoot to raise the ceiling price of corn to further induce farmers to move their surplus stocks. The War Food Administration reports that on November 12 it purchased 7,997,300 pounds of types A and B cornstarch.

Starch, Tapioca. — Regular arrivals from abroad have put tapioca flour and starch in a comfortable position. Prices continue unchanged. The WPB on November 30 amended order M-333 to overcome an inequality imposed on small distributors of tapioca flour. The change removes the limitation by which unrestricted deliveries of 600 pounds or less could not amount to more than 5 percent of the total sales of distributors. Distributors as a result can now make any proportion of their sales in lots of 600 pounds or less. Recent arrivals are reported to have totaled 19,992 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — WPB reported on November 26 that this material will be placed under complete allocation as of January 1, under order M-277. Users of the material will be granted material on basis of end use, quantity of hides available to user, and current inventories of extract. Quotations show no change.

Nutgalls.—Demand characterized as very slow. Prices unchanged.

Quebracho.—Tanners reported to be buying only to replenish inventories. Market tone steady.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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OPD—12-6-1943 47

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Flaxseed Price Movements Continue Narrow—Live Hogs Steadier —Most Commodities Firm Though Quiet

Business in many technical and edible products continued quiet last week and general conditions in the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases were similar to those noted in recent preceding periods. In the absence of any pressure of offerings the prevailing tone was still firm and prices were well maintained throughout the list.

There were reports to the effect that lack of adequate railroad and other facilities for the transportation of raw materials to oil mills was having a tendency to slow up production in some lines as well as to retard deliveries of finished products to consumers.

Domestic flaxseed prices showed irregularity but changes were generally within narrow limits and the tone of the markets still appeared to be firm. Live hogs were steadier as receipts were smaller than recently though the movement continued to run ahead of last year at this time.

Under the provisions of a government order issued last week allocations of sperm oil to manufacturing consumers in some lines will be increased following an expansion in supplies of that commodity. No improvement was reported in the meal situa ion, supplies at all points still being light and inadequate for the needs of manufacturers of livestock and poultry feed.

The WFA revised regulations affecting deliveries of linseed oil at wholesale levels to permit a greater latitude in movement and allow wholesalers to carry over quota deliveries from one calendar quarter to another.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.4	191.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—New business was quieter and apparently of a routine character. The movement to consumers on unfilled contracts continued steady.

Corn.—Offerings remained light and market tone firm. Production at some points curtailed recently by lighter movement of raw material to mills owing to lack of transportation.

Cottonseed.—Refiners busy with deliveries of salad and cooking oils on unfilled contracts. New business quieter. Market firm.

Oiticica.—Nothing new in the situation here, market being quiet in the absence of supplies. Recent reports concerning the outlook for new-crop oil conflicting and nothing definite as to probable yield expected until late in the month.

Olive.—New developments lacking, the market being dull in the absence of offerings of either imported or domestic.

Peanut.—Supplies of peanuts reported to be insufficient to keep mills in full operation in some sections. Oil offerings light, crude and refined.

Soybean.—Production reported to have been curtailed in some parts of the West and South recently by inadequate supplies of beans for the requirements of crushers owing to transportation difficulties. Oil offerings light here and market quiet. Chicago reported an increase of 372,000 bushels in the visible supply of beans within a week, bringing the total up to 14,958,000 bushels against 1,340,000 bushels last year.

Tung.—Supplies steadily diminishing and only small lots available for qualified civilian consumers.

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Vegetable oils remained quiet. Castor, prime cold pressed, unchanged at 13.5c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; 14.4c. per pound in drums, plus drum cost. Chinawood quoted at 38½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. San Francisco. Cottonseed, bleachable, quotation is 14.15c. per pound in tankcars. Peanut, crude, nominally quoted at 13.9c. per pound in tankcars. Sesame, crude, quoted at 15c. per pound in tankcars, nominally. Soybean quoted at 12.65c. per pound in tankcars.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—The general vegetable oil market continues firm. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots; soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Price changes in domestic flaxseed markets were generally within narrow limits.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Flaxseed receipts are light and in very good demand. Close to 75 percent of the in movement comes from Northern territory and quality is good. Balance is from Southern territory and quality is variable, mostly fair. Crushers expect to have their Winter storage boats loaded at the head of the lakes in the next day or so and demand for diversion point offerings is indifferent.

Virtually all of the Northwestern flax movement is directed toward this market. Stocks in local elevators decreased 115,000 bushels in four days compared with a decrease of 5,000 a year ago. Crushers are using more flax currently than they can buy off track. Shipping advices from the country are light. Washington has promised 750 more boxcars for use through the Northwest.

Most of the Canadian flax offerings of last week have been taken up for shipment by December 5 from the Canadian end of the lakes. It may be that some stuff will be bought for all-rail shipment.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Dec.	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.00½	$3.00¼
Monday	3.05	3.00½	3.00¼
Tuesday	3.05	3.01½	3.00¾
Wednesday	3.05	3.02	3.01¼
Thursday	3.05	3.02	3.00¾
Friday	3.05	3.01½	3.00½

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	248,000	268,500	162,000	169,000
Since Sept. 1	14,826,100	10,773,000	1,331,000	435,000

Buenos Aires, Dec. 3.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 51,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 14,173,000 bushels.

Linseed meal.—Limited supplies, a good inquiry and a firm tone continued to feature the local meal situation.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Linseed meal demand continues strong and crushers are a month or more behind their shipping instructions. Some delay in shipments due to car shortage. Crushers still sell for 60 days' shipments. Prices quoted at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	12,120,000	13,920,000
Since Sept. 1	157,500,000	120,910,000

Linseed Oil

Conditions prevailing in domestic markets for flaxseed underwent little change last week and the local linseed oil situation lacked new features of importance. Quotations were held at previous levels with the tone of the market apparently steady. There were reports of a fair inquiry, though consumers were apparently disinclined, as usual at this season, to add materially to their supplies. About 500,000 bushels of flaxseed were reported to be under CCC control on loans to farmers. In a preliminary estimate the growing Argentine crop was put at 70,866,000 bushels. The final estimate for the last crop was 60,039,000 bushels.

Minneapolis, Dec. 3.—Not much force to the demand for linseed oil as consum-

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

ers are well fixed with open contracts and are getting supplies in fairly satisfactory volume. Crushing mills are operating at full capacity and have a good backlog of shipping instructions. A temporary shortage in tankcars checked the out movement momentarily and maybe will do so at intervals in the future. Crushers throw their surplus output into storage tanks until cars are obtainable, but so far have been unable to build up any real surplus supplies. Prices unchanged.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week.....	7,580,000	6,890,000
Since Sept. 1.....	94,600,000	83,226,000

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Linseed oil remained firm and in rather active request. Reports from San Francisco state that a considerable tonnage of Montana flaxseed is being receipted for. Oil quoted at 14.3c. per pound in tankcars.

Cottonseed Oil

New developments were lacking in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures, trading and prices remaining at a standstill. The situation in the South was also devoid of new features. Offerings of crude oil were still light and only occasional scattered transactions were reported. Picking of cotton was said to have been virtually finished for the season in most parts of the belt, with crushing of seed steadily diminishing. Holding back of seed by farmers continued to be reported. In the local market a good inquiry was noted for cash refined oil, but offerings remained light. Western markets for live hogs were steadier, receipts being smaller. The government reported the recent purchase of about 38,000,000 pounds of refined lard for lend-lease account.

Prices as follows:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.43
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
December	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash oil, 13.95c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Supplies were still reported as light at all points and the situation remained firm.

Memphis, Dec. 2.—Some scattered small lots of crude cottonseed, soybean and peanut oil being sold daily. Mills in this section considerably behind on cottonseed receipts compared with last year. Northern soybeans beginning to arrive at those Southern mills able to crush them. Vegetable oil meals continue in urgent demand. Meeting now taking place in Washington between mixed feed manufacturers and J. P. Hutson, WFA director, protesting revision No. 3 of FPO No. 9, allocating protein feeds. Manufacturers are opposed to the plan to allocate them only 10 percent more than they received in 1942, as their receipts in 1942 were unusually small and not adequate for their needs.

Atlanta, Dec. 1.—Vegetable oil and meal quiet and firm at ceilings. Plans for increasing the cotton and peanut acreage in 1944 are meeting with favor.

Fatty Acids

Steady movement of many fatty acids into consuming channels on unfilled contracts continued to be noted. New business quieter. Prevailing tone firm.

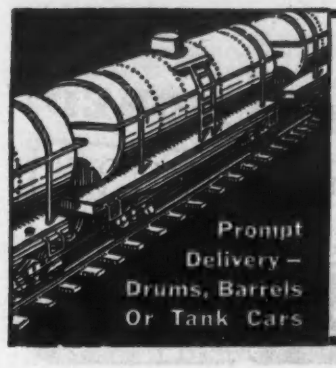
Chicago, Dec. 3.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Primary conditions unchanged and local market steady at previous quotations. Trade quiet.

Menhaden.—Stocks of refined oil still light here and movement apparently confined to small quantities to meet current needs of consumers. Market firm.

Baltimore, Dec. 1.—Only the North Carolina menhaden fishing boats are out and weather during the past week was unfavorable for their operations, winds being high and the schools of fish so far out at sea that small craft were unable to follow them. Previously results had been better and producers were able to dispose of some twenty tanks of oil, about one-half going to the big buyers and the remainder to a government agency for purposes that may have had something to do with the output of food. Crude and refined oil remain at the ceiling.



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Sardine.—Purchasing of refined oil limited to small quantities for prompt shipment, the movement of such lots being unimportant. Quotations maintained and market tone firm.

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Crude sardine oil marketing operations remain practically dormant and very little if any new oil has been placed on offer. As of November 20, 280,526 tons of fish had been turned in at the plants, compared with 313,294 tons on November 19 last year. Oil production for the season as of October 31, 1943, amounted to 8,619,673 gallons, against 7,651,411 gallons for a like period last year.

Sperm.—WFA announced that owing to an increase in supplies of sperm oil, applications for additional allotments will be considered for December and January use in essential industries.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—No material relief from the shortage of spot supplies noted in recent preceding weeks. Inquiry remained good. Market firm.

Lard.—Fairly active inquiry locally for cash product. Supplies below normal. Market firm. Live hogs steadier.

Stearin.—Offerings light and inadequate for demand for spot and nearby material. Quotations nominal.

Tallow.—No increase of importance noted in offerings of tallow on spot or for nearby arrival. Inquiry active. Prices held at ceilings, with tone firm.

—Continued on page 51

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

automobile department in the Office of Secretary of State reports that hogs like the flavor of the fiber-plastic plates, and Illinois will get new 1944 plates of a similar material.

Offhand, we say that this is the height—or is it depth?—of something or other.

Drug Alcohol Stringency

Members of the drug trade who have been entertaining a notion that they might get a little more alcohol for use in drug manufacture are in for a sad disappointment. There is not enough alcohol in sight to meet requirements as they are now seen for 1944, say officials of WPB, and drug manufacturers will have to get along the best way they can.

These manufacturers are now receiving 100 percent of 1941 consumption. For purely military needs they are allowed all the alcohol required to fill orders, but where the pinch is, they report, is in filling civilian requirements. They estimates these to be up as much as 25 percent. They don't require a lot more alcohol, but even a little bit looks big to WPB right now.

WPB Easing on Surpluses

The tight-fisted policy of WPB over disposition of surplus materials in the hands of war contractors is being eased up. A plan for disposing of about 1,200,000 new brass and bronze valves already has been drawn up, and consideration is now being given to similar action in other fields.

The chief beneficaries of the relaxation program will be manufacturers of furniture, hardware, and homeware goods, the plan being to make materials available for any product whose manufacture is not expressly banned or limited in volume. These three fields have been particularly hard hit by the diversion of materials to military use, and consumers are now beginning to feel a real pinch.

In the case of the valves, WPB regards as "surplus" any valves which the present owner does not need in the next five months to meet scheduled deliveries or contract commitments now on his books. It is quite probable that the same general rule will be applied to other materials.

World Oil Plan

Secretary Ickes wants the United States to be paid back in kind for all the oil this country is being called upon to supply in blasting the Hitlers and Tojos from the strongholds and the Quislings from the burrows.

When everything is totaled up after the war, he predicts, it will be found that this country was putting up 95 percent of the aviation gasoline, which has reduced our petroleum position to an alarming condition. He says our presently known oil fields will be exhausted within fourteen years.

Mr. Ickes also makes two other suggestions for guaranteeing a future oil supply. First he would have the United Nations control all the resources and ration oil to other nations, giving the brutal and uncivilized only enough for peaceful pursuits. Second, he proposes that the United States follow Britain's lead and encourage development of foreign oilfields by investing government money in oil companies controlled by its own nationals.

Dewatering Ore Stocks

About 3,000,000 tons of zinc and lead ores and 1,000,000 tons of manganese ores now under water where Leadville, Col., operators have lost a half-century battle with floods are to be recovered by the government. The Interior Department has just signed a contract for driving of a 17,300-foot drainage tunnel to unwater the vast flooded area so that operation of the mines can resume.

The project will entail an expenditure of $1,400,000, to be financed by the government, but to be reimbursed by the mine owners through payment of royalties on the smelter or mill returns from the minerals taken from the waterfreed areas. Work on the tunnel will start in thirty days and take a year and a half to complete. Some ore may be produced before the tunnel is finished, but full production will not be possible until some time later.

—O-P-D—

Western Zinc Mining Industry Advisers Named

Western Zinc Mining Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is James Douglas. Committee members:—

R. B. Caples, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Great Falls, Mont.; E. H. Snyder, of the Combined Metals Reduction Company, Pioche, Nev.; Cecil Fitch, of the Chief Consolidated Mining Company, Eureka, Utah; Joseph H. Taylor, of the Peru Mining Company, Silver City, N. M.; E. W. Jamison, of the Sierra Zinc Company, Colville, Wash.; C. T. Van Winkle, of the Rico Argentine Mining Company, Rico, Colo.; J. Jensen, of the Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Company, Spokane, Wash.; H. G. Washburn, of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company, Wallace, Idaho; W. C. Page, of the United States & Lark, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. A. Wilcox, of the Shattuck-Denn Mining Corporation, Bisbee, Ariz.

—O-P-D—

Paint Credit Ass'n Nominates Monasch

The nominating committee, at the regular monthly meeting of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association held November 17, at the Building Trades Employers' Association, this city, presented the following slate of nominees for officers and directors for "1944":—

President, Jerome Monasch, of Lehman Bros., Inc.; first vice-president, William T. Stewart, of Benjamin Moore & Co.; second vice-president, Theodore H. Kleine, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation; treasurer, William Rohs, of Colonial Works, Inc.; three-year directors, John C. Ball, of M. Ewing Fox Co., Inc; Victor Isaacs, of Central Paint & Varnish Works; Samuel Samuels, of Engle Paint & Varnish Works, Inc.

The annual Christmas party will be held December 15.

—O-P-D—

Balto. Paint Club Sets Christmas Party for Dec. 17

The Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual Christmas party in the Belvedere hotel December 17. James F. Whitescarver is in charge of arrangements.

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Naval Stores Production: 1943-44

Production of gum and wood turpentine in the United States in the period April 1, 1943, to September 30, 1943, amounted to 298,009 barrels of 50 gallons each, compared with 339,436 barrels in the same period last year, according to Naval Stores Research Division of the Department of Agriculture. Production of gum and wood rosin totaled 1,055,141 barrels of 500 pounds, against 1,243,151 barrels in the corresponding year.

Supply and Distribution

	Turpentine 1943-44 April 1-Sept. 30. Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin 1943-44 April 1-Sept. 30. Barrels of 500 pounds
Carryover[1] April 1	288,213	1,605,286
Production[2]	298,009	1,055,145
Available supply	586,222	2,660,427
Less carryover Sept. 30[1]	315,287	[5]1,398,688
Apparent total consumption	270,935	1,261,739

Production

	Turpentine	Rosin
Gum	136,074	627,978
Wood	111,935	427,963

Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine	Rosin
Carryover April 1	288,213	1,605,286
Carryover Sept. 30	315,287	1,398,688

Location of Carryover Stocks

	Turpentine	Rosin
Gum stills[3]	18,594	108,303
So. concen. points	225,204	812,134
Wood plants[4]	21,163	71,604
Distributing points[5]	32,973	25,079
Industrial plants[6]	17,143	371,478
Total in U. S.	315,287	1,398,688

Consumption

	Turpentine Barrels of 50 gals.	Rosin Barrels of 500 pounds
Abattoirs	.....	614
Adhesives and plastics	250	11,820
Asphaltic products	.....	1,760
Automobiles and wagons	141	122
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	57,670	130,991
Ester gum and synthetic resins	[5]6,737	81,860
Foundries and foundry supplies	370	12,212
Furniture	130	9
Insecticides and disinfectants	95	3,262
Linoleum and floor covering	17	8,534
Matches	.....	892
Oils and greases	44	22,336
Paint, varnish and lacquer	12,245	77,337
Paper and paper size	.....	232,450
Printing ink	118	8,534
Railroads and shipyards	4,462	6,834
Rubber	83	2,777
Shoe polish and shoe materials	7,251	6,760
Soap	.....	138,783
Other industries	79	3,627
Total industrial reported	89,792	75,547

—O-P-D—

Warwick Chemical Forms Wax Unit

Ernest Nathan, president of the Warwick Chemical Company, announced the formation of a wholly owned subsidiary, the Warwick Wax Company, with offices in 500 Fifth avenue, this city. This company was created for the purpose of handling Warwick Chemical Company's extensive wax business. The officers of the new corporation, in addition Mr. Nathan, president, are Dr. Ernest Stossel, executive vice-president and Dr. Dale S. Chamberlin, treasurer.

Warwick Wax Company, Inc., will handle synthetic waxes manufactured by the Warwick Chemical Company and will, also, act as exclusive sales agent for Western Wax Company, an affiliate of the Warwick Chemical Company. Western Wax Company manufactures a wide variety of Micro Crystalline and Amorphous Petroleum waxes.

—O-P-D—

Texas Cotton Oil Trust Case Penalties Paid

Payment of penalties totaling $40,000 and issuance of a permanent injunction against three defendants in an antitrust suit filed against cotton oil mills at Llano, Texas, was announced in Austin, Tex., November 30 by Attorney-General Gerald C. Mann.

The agreed judgment was entered against Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, and South Texas Cotton Oil Company. In a separate proceeding in an Austin district court, penalties totaling $2,500 were paid under the attorney-general's suit alleging that the two out-of-State corporations did a cotton oil business without a permit in Texas, through the South Texas Cotton Oil Company. The judgment allows Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company and Southern Cotton Oil Company sixty days in which to obtain a Texas permit.

At Llano the antitrust complaints still are pending against Swift & Co., the Magnolia Provision Company, Anderson, Clayton & Co., the Richmond Cotton Oil Company, and the Consumers Cotton Oil Company.

—O-P-D—

Krieger Co. Marketing Dyes for Acrylic Plastics

The Krieger Color & Chemical Company, Hollywood, Calif., is producing a dye product under the name of 'Lucidip' for dyeing acrylic plastics by dipping. Dyes for coloring acetate plastics in the same manner are also being produced. Colors available are:—Blue, yellow, red, green, amber, chartreuse, aqua, gold, black, orange, blue-green, and old rose. The various 'Lucidip' colors may be intermixed to create special shades, it is reported. The acetate dyes may be similarly blended.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Output Shows Increase

Linseed oil statistics for the third quarter of 1943, compared with the third quarter of 1942, as reported by the Flax Institute, follow:—

	Gallons 1943	Gallons 1942
Stocks, June 30	25,580,667	30,082,000
Output, July quarter	31,195,066	30,015,066
Total	56,775,733	60,097,066
Less stocks Sept. 30	24,313,600	32,383,866
Consumption, July quarter	32,462,133	27,713,200

—O-P-D—

Wallace Convalescing

Charles H. Wallace, who operates a menhaden fishing plant at Mayport, Fla., and controls the Wallace Fisheries Company at Morehead City, N. C., and who was injured badly by a fall not long ago, is reported to be improving and gives promise of making a complete recovery.

—O-P-D—

Chicago Rubber Group Discusses Butaprene

About 125 attended the November meeting of the Chicago Rubber Group, section of the American Chemical Society, which was held at the Morrison hotel November 19. The non-technical speaker of the evening was Ensign Boaz, U. S. Navy, who spoke on some of his experiences in the South Pacific during this war. The technical speaker was Mr. R. H. Crossley of the Xylos Rubber Company, who spoke on "The Compounding and Processing of Butaprene."

—O-P-D—

Chicago Paint Salesmen Discuss Postwar Prospects

Chicago Paint Salesmen's Club elected the following officers at their November meeting, November 18:—President, Elmer Dreckman; vice-president, R. F. Culbert; secretary, Norman Olsen; treasurer, Phillip Cohn. Following the election a "Post-War Forum" was held.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

—Continued from page 50

Animal Oils

Degras.—Active inquiry from local and other consumers and dealers. Market firm at ceiling prices.

Lard.—Output moving steadily on unfilled contracts. New business is quieter. All grades firm.

Neatsfoot.—No increase of consequence in offerings on spot or for nearby delivery. Inquiry good.

Oleo.—Offerings still light and below normal. Steady inquiry.

Waxes

Arrival of approximately 2,600 bags of carnauba wax on this market should be welcome news to a multitude of manufacturing consumers. This material had been bought by importers a considerable while ago and was a hedge against substantial sales on the basis of goods to arrive at some later and indefinite period. The goods are now in hand and importers were kept busy making shipments to manufacturing consumers who had forehandedly covered their future needs in accordance with the consumption quota assigned them. When shipments have been completed, there will not be much unsold material left for warehousing by the importers. An arrival of 167 bags of beeswax was also reported.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Ascorbic Acid Reaches New Low—Mercury Off in Easier Spot Market—Mexico to Produce Quinine

The drug and fine chemical market was not without its highlights last week notwithstanding that consumer needs and producer sales pressed factory production persistently and maintained volume at a high peak.

Ascorbic acid was reduced, making a new all-time low even though demand may well have made a new all-time high. Quicksilver was much easier in all markets and lower on spot without the decline affecting the mercurial schedule.

War Production Board decisions amended allocation order M-269 to exempt sales of ascorbic acid in small lots from specific authorization; amended its order M-30 to reduce administration paper work on small lot—7,900 gallons—transactions in ethyl alcohol.

The Office of Price Administration priced chemical cordwood used by eastern Missouri chemical manufacturers at prices identical—$6.50 per cord—with those governing purchases of cordwood for fuel, thus relieving a squeeze on makers of hardwood chemical derivatives. OPA also eased restrictions on small lot sales of gelatin by permitting a 15 percent addition to prices for specified quantities—this being done in an amendment to its MPR-362. Synthetic caffeine made by an Illinois producer was given the price range $9 to $12.10 per pound to prevail on a specific quantity of material.

The Department of Commerce reported that Mexico expects to make all its quinine requirements and an exportable surplus when its cultivation of 60,000 plants shall bring plantations into production.

Offerings of codliver oil, ethyl carbamate, ethyleneglycol, isopropyl ether and powdered potash sulphate listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ascorbic acid, $1.75 per kilo.
Quicksilver, spot, $3 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
240.9	241.0	241.0	238.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide. — Movement excellent and needs being met on fairly satisfactory basis. Production maintained at recent levels. Firm.

Acetone. — Labor trouble in large midwestern plant creates even tighter situation.

Acetophenetidin. — No recession in the exceptionally steady call from normal consumers. Military and civilian requirements being met well. Undertones indicate a well stabilized market.

Acid, Ascorbic. — Producers reduce quotations $1.75 per kilo. New schedule follows: 30 kilo lots, $30 per kilo; 10 kilo lots, $30.35; 2½ kilo lots, $30.70; 1 kilo lots, $31.41; 500 gram bottle, $32.47 per kilo. Sale of not more than three kilos to any one customer per month and up to a total sale of ten kilos per month by any one supplier may be made without authorization by the War Production Board, according to a WPB amendment of its order M-269, effective November 15. Amendment will simplify procedure for wholesalers having a small resale business in crystaline material.

Acid, Citric.—The position of supply remains unaltered. Shortage is the predominant feature and severe application of allocation prevails. There is little reason to expect any substantial improvement in stocks for an indefinite period.

Acid, Lactic.—The shortage of citric acid increased interest in lactic acid for use as a substitute for that article as used by the beverage trade. It appears in numerous citric acid substitutes.

Acid, Tartaric.—The recent arrivals of crude tartar have been a mere drop in the bucket. The imports were allocated to the makers and did relatively little to improve their raw material position. All transactions with North Africa are effected through government agencies that work in conjunction with an import company setup by the tartaric acid manufacturers. More is believed likely to reach this country but that will be in a definitely indefinite future.

Alcohol.—Revision of the WPB allocation order M-30 has been amended to reduce the paper work connected with administration of the order. Purchasers may now acquire 7,900 gallons of ethyl alcohol in any calendar quarter without authorization by the War Production Board. This WPB ruling applies only to buyers whose quotas have not been in excess of 7,900 gallons. Users with larger quotas still must get WPB authorization. The limit was 3,500 gallons, previously. Makers of toiletries and cosmetics who did not use ethyl alcohol in the base period in the order may obtain up to 162 gallons in any quarter.

Amyl Acetate. — Consumption continues at a pace which keeps reserves conservative and makes production move promptly into consuming industries. The price position continues one of pronounced stability.

Berberine.—There is almost acute shortage of this article and drastic control of limited stocks has been necessary. Relief may come if laboratory research shall prove successful.

Butyl Acetate.—Labor troubles reported in large Midwestern plant. Higher prices for fermentation material based on corn as raw material seem probable if semi-official reports of a rise in ceiling prices prove correct. Reports on probable prices to be set by government agencies name numerous figures, the latest being $1.26 per bushel for No. 2 yellow, or 19c. above the current ceiling. Under these conditions, farmers have ceased to sell cash corn in volume. Harvest reports indicate that 90 percent of Illinois corn and 85 percent of the Iowa crop have been garnered.

Butyl Alcohol.—See report on Butyl Acetate, details of which apply as well to Butyl Alcohol.

Cadmium.—War Production Board Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 130 gallons of cadmium solution. The consumption of cadmium metal for all purposes accounts well for the total produced here or otherwise available at the present time.

Caffeine. — Under the terms of Amendment 3 to MPR 353, an Illinois producer of synthetic anhydrous caffeine is permitted to sell and deliver 60,000 pounds of material, pursuant to its contract with an industrial consumer, at a price no higher than $12.10 per pound. The maximum price on final settlement shall be a price, in no case higher than $12.10 per pound or lower than $9 per pound, which is equal to the cost (exclusive of selling and administrative expense) of the producer.

Calcium Acetate.—Combined production of the United States and Canada amounts to about 700 or 800 tons per month and every ton goes to the manufacture of acetic acid. There are two domestic plants that still manufacture the acid from acetate and the position of acetic is such that

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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any possible increase in acetate output would be absorbed like a blotter.

Castor Oil.—Imports of castor beans continue apace. Recent arrivals totaled 2,034,750 pounds and the total of imports since January 1 have now reached 230,805,150 pounds—which is a record in any language. Release of oil for unrestricted sale has eased the situation materially.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound, drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 44,000 pounds of this oil. Consumption accounts for most of available supplies which, at the best, are none too ample in the hands of the leading importers.

Charcoal.—Chemical cordwood produced in Eastern Missouri may be bought at $6.50 per cord by the chemical plants in that area, this to permit said plants to compete on an even price basis with buyers who purchase the article for fuel purposes, according to amendment No. 20 to MPR-348. This amendment became effective December 4.

Ethyl Carbamate.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered from excess inventories 1,080 pounds.

Ethyleneglycol.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered from excess inventories 500 pounds.

Fishliver Oils.—Prices obtained are those of ceiling limits. Reports indicate that there has been some increase in production, the result of better returns on the fishing banks but demand runs strong and seems to be even ahead of the current output.

Los Angeles, Dec. 1.—Fish liver oil situation remains unchanged. Livers are in fair arrival at California ports, with the northwest takings comparatively low. Prices on oil are firmly at ceiling, with demand excessive in the low potency varieties.

Gelatin.—By the terms of amendment No. 1 to MPR-362: For sales of not more than 6,000 pounds to any single purchaser during any 30 day period sellers at wholesale shall determine their maximum prices by adding 15 percent to the prices specified in section 2.

Glycerin.—With supplies in better shape, relief from the pinch that had reduced supplies of many consumers has been achieved. The article is still under close watch less the loosening of control eventually operate against the military needs of the nation. Exhaustive washing of soapmakers slops plus the availability of stocks in foreign part works to the bettering of the consumer position.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Isopropyl Ether. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,150 gallons.

Mercurials. — Although there has been a rather pronounced easing of quicksilver prices at the source and on spot, no change in the schedule on hard and soft mercurials has developed. The easing has been moderate and insufficient materially to affect production costs. Furthermore, the prevailing schedule has been described as lower than the actual cost of metal would justify under normal conditions.

Methanol. — Labor troubles have been reported in one midwestern plant. However, production in the remaining plants of the country will probably provide stocks sufficient to meet all urgent requirements.

Potash Sulphate. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from excess inventories 2,500 pounds of powdered material.

Quicksilver.—The market for spot metal was reported to be considerably easier with offerings of fair sized quantities being made at $192 to $194 per flask. The Pacific Coast market was also rather soft and the prices to prevail on contracts for future deliveries were reported locally to be subject to negotiation. Prices in San Francisco were recently at $187 per flask.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—With buying interest at a comparatively low ebb, some distributors have committed themselves to a policy of stocking as little metal as possible and holding inventories low. This has had a tendency to force more metal into government buying channels and the trade is already of the opinion that the government cannot purchase at its present pace for long. The undertone is distinctly unfavorable. Any substantial drop in price, however, will tend to take production off the market, owing to the close marginal position of some of the mines.

Quinine.—Studies to determine the practicability of developing cinchona tree plantations in Mexico are underway. About 60,000 cinchona plants are under cultivation in the State of Chiapas and the opinion of the Mexican Department of Health, in charge of the plantations, as conveyed by the United States Department of Commerce is that production of quinine eventually will be sufficient to meet all Mexican requirements and also provide a surplus.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Acme Laboratory Apparatus Corporation, Bronx, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—M. Kelter, G. G. Miller, and E. Aronson.

Centro Research Laboratories, analytical and consulting chemist, this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—Howard E. Smith, Richman Proskauer, and Agnes L. Smith.

L. I. Fitschen, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has been named a member of the policy and projects committee and the budget committee of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce for 1944. Mr. Fitschen is vice-president and general manager of the Alexander Drug Company, Oklahoma City.

PIONEERS VITINC SINCE 1934
TRADE MARK
BASIC A AND D
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Vitamin Price Plea Denied by U.S. Court

—Continued from page 3

1942, levels. In its statement of consideration, OPA admits that there have been no price increases nor threatened price increases but, on the contrary, prices have declined. Even so, however, its contends, prices are inflationary in comparison with costs.

In his opening argument, Mr. O'Connor first discussed the question of authority for OPA to act in the manner it contemplated and said that such action was expressly prohibited by the terms of the emergency price control act. He noted that section 2 of the act states that price regulations may be issued only if OPA finds that prices have increased or threaten to increase. Since OPA cannot find that prices have increased or threaten to increase, he said, the action contemplated is contrary to law.

He then raised the question of the jurisdiction of the court, stating that while it is a settled question that only the Emergency Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over appeals from OPA actions, there can be no doubt that courts of equity still have jurisdiction over threatened acts of administrators.

Justice Bailey said, however, that he could not see any difference between an act and a threatened act and ended the proceedings without further ado.

—O-P-D—

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'666' Label Data Gets FDA Complaint

—Continued from page 3

nine can no longer be used in the treatment of colds, but, says the FDA, the company still distributes "666" in the same size, type, color markings and other distinguishing features on its package and under the same trade name "666" as heretofore.

The result is, it is contended, that persons in the habit of using "666" for malaria treatment in the past are still purchasing the product now suitable only for treatment of colds in the belief that it is still a remedy for malaria.

The company maintains that there is no deception, pointing out that the label makes the distinction since its cold remedy no longer refers to the product as a remedy for malaria. It has indicated its intention of fighting the issue in the court and trial has been set tentatively to start sometime in February.

—O-P-D—

Moxie Co. Acquired By American Distilling

American Distilling Company has acquired the stock control of the Moxie Company, soft drink manufacturer. The Moxie Company will hold its annual stockholders' meeting December 21 and at that time, it is expected, the new owners will assume management. F. M. Archer, now president of the company, which was formed in 1884 by his father, has disposed of his interest in it. Control went into the new hands on October 28.

—O-P-D—

Vitamin A Order Amended by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Delivery of oils containing vitamin A to be used to enrich animal or poultry feeds beyond the limits set forth in order L-40 was prohibited by the War Production Board in amending the limitation order. The language of the order also was revised in several instances for purposes of clarification, but no changes in operation were made.

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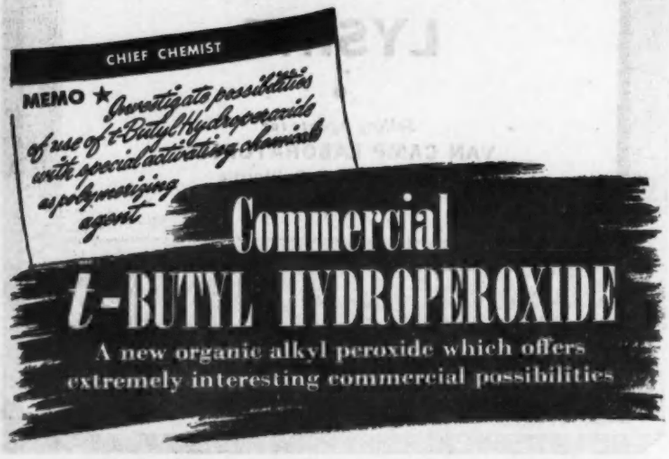
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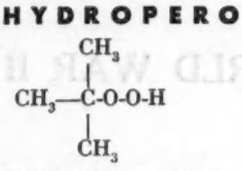

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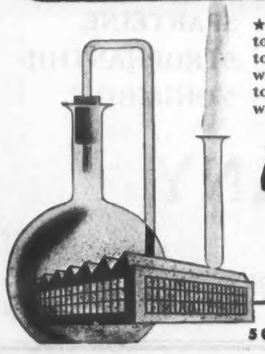

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McK. & R. Pocket Pieces

Sterling silver good luck pocket pieces, each one individually engraved with the name of the recipient, are being sent out as Christmas and New Year's gifts by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., to the more than 1,200 former company employees now in military service.

Menthol Price Set By Bank of Brazil

—Continued from page 3

Officials do not complain against the country seeking ways and means of encouraging development of its own industry, but it is felt that in this instance the action certainly is not in accord with the good neighbor policy, and is bound to be disruptive of our own efforts to protect American consumers against inflationary prices. They point out that we make every effort through the Office of Price Administration to protect foreign purchasers of American products by imposing ceilings on our export prices comparable to the prices prevailing domestically.

They are fearful that if this action upon the part of Brazil is permitted to go unchallenged, the precedent thus will be established for similar action being taken with respect to export sales of other commodities. A movement already is reported on foot in Brazil to apply the same principle to ipecac. The United States is dependent upon ipecac production in Brazil to meet our needs. Although Colombia is also a producer, neither country alone has produced enough to satisfy our requirements.

One official of the government expressed the view that the setting of a minimum selling price is not only unsatisfactory, unnecessary, and unbusinesslike, but could lead to the application of similar regulations.

The price is clearly higher than warranted, he contended, and should be changed to open market competition. The minimum price set, he pointed out, has no relation to cost, but is simply a purely arbitrary figure to provide a profit higher than otherwise might be received. If the menthol can be made to sell domestically in Brazil at $17.50 per kilo, he added, United States buyers should be able to obtain it at the same price if there is to be any meaning to the share-and-share-alike equality basis in dealings between Latin-America and this country.

The action has already caused Brazilian producers and exporters to cancel prior contracts made with United States buyers at less favorable prices than $29 per kilo, it is understood. Some Americans are being obliged to sign new contracts at higher prices, while others, though willing to pay the higher price, find now that they cannot obtain the merchandise because it was resold after cancellation of the contract.

It is felt that if the Brazilian government wants to foster the industry it should be done through bank loans, waiver of taxes on land, and other orthodox methods.

—O-P-D—

Xray Equipment Control Eased by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Controls over the manufacture and distribution of Xray equipment has been relaxed by the War Production Board through issuance of L-206 as amended. Former controls established by L-206, originally issued in October, 1942, were necessary to break the bottleneck in filling military orders. In general, military orders are now being filled on schedule. The amended order, a complete revision of the former order, is designed to provide adequate equipment for civilian use without the paper work formerly required by special authorization of civilian purchase orders and by the filing of production and shipping schedules.

—O-P-D—

Ducarel Drug Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Obituaries

George E. Esslinger

George E. Esslinger, buyer for twenty-two years for the United Drug Company, Boston, died November 26. He was fifty-six years of age.

Born in Brooklyn, Mr. Esslinger was educated in the public schools there, and entered the employment of the Parke-Davis Company after graduating from high school. He was associated with that company for ten years as buyer.

Surviving are his wife, two daughters, and a son.

Aaron H. Black, of Block Brothers, Nashville, Tenn., died November 8.

Dr. Herman Leroy Fairchild, noted geologist and last survivor of a group of 13 scientists who founded the Geological Society of America in 1888, died November 29. He was ninety-three years of age.

David P. Haber, treasurer for the Lowe Brothers Company, paint manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, died November 18. He was fifty-three years of age.

Dr. Ralph Nelson Maxson, who had been, professor of chemistry at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., since 1907, and head of the chemistry department of the University from 1934 to 1942, when he resigned to resume his duties as a professor, died at his home in Lexington, Ky., recently.

Adolph G. Riegel, a pharmacist with the New York University laboratory for the last ten years died November 30, in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-five years of age.

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Ores Surcharges Approved by WSA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of the following rates and surcharges on movement of ores and ore concentrates in bulk from East coast South America to United States Atlantic and Gulf ports:—

From Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos, $8.20 a ton plus a surcharge of 54 percent; from Montevideo and Buenos Aires, $9.20 a ton plus 50 percent; and from Santa Fe, $9.50 a ton plus 50 percent.

—O-P-D—

Puerto Rico Imports Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Imports of certain selected commodities into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands have been placed under the same controls as govern imports into the continental United States, the War Production Board said today.

Supplemental general imports order No. M-63-g, issued at the request of the War Food Administration to improve food procurement and distribution in the islands and to implement decisions of the Combined Food Board, lists the commodities to which these controls are immediately applicable. They are:—Edible animal fats and oils; corn and cracked corn; meat and meat products; fish and fish products, except shellfish; peanut and soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal, and soap and soap powders, except castile.

Dealers in the above commodities, listed in Schedule X of the new order, must secure specific authorization from the War Production Board before making arrangements to import them into Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands. Importers and dealers in Puerto Rico should address all queries concerning the new order to the island office of the War Food Administration.

—O-P-D—

Atlas Powder Plans Central Research Unit

Establishment of a central research laboratory near Wilmington, Del., by Atlas Powder Company has been announced by K. R. Brown, director of research. The establishment of the new laboratories, Mr. Brown explained, is to allow for necessary extension of research programs vital to the war effort and to relieve the crowded conditions of present facilities. Dr. R. S. Rose, jr., the present director of the Atlas research laboratory facilities at Reynolds, Pa., will be the director of the new central laboratory, the first unit of which is nearing completion.

—O-P-D—

C.P. McCormick Weds

Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., spices, flavorings, and related products, Baltimore, and Mrs. Anne McPhail were married in New York November 27.

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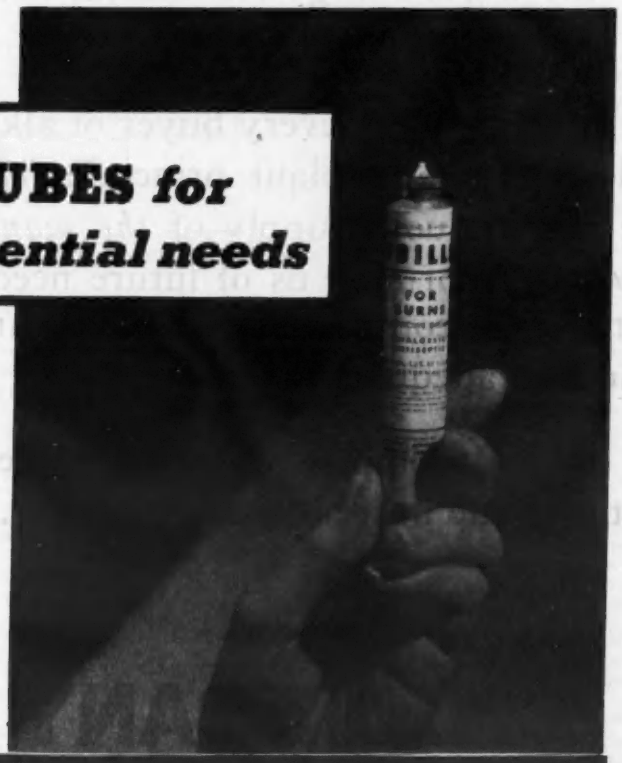

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Berberine Sulphate, Penick
Brucine
Brucine Sulphate
Chrysarobin, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine, U.S.P., Penick
Colchicine Salicylate, Penick
Digitalin (so-called German) N.N.R.
Digitonin, Penick
Elaterium, Penick
Emetine Alkaloid, Penick
Emetine Bismuth Iodide
Emetine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., Penick
Ephedrine Alkaloid, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Hydrochloride, U.S.P., (Natural)
Ephedrine Sulphate, U.S.P., (Natural)
Eserine Alkaloid, Penick
Eserine Salicylate, U.S.P., Penick
Eserine Sulphate, U.S.P. VIII, Penick
Helenin, Penick
Histidine, Penick
Histidine monohydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Alkaloid, Penick
Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Homatropine Hydrochloride, Penick
Homatropine Sulphate, Penick
Hydrastine Alkaloid, U.S.P. IX, Penick
Hydrastine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Hydrastine Sulphate, Penick
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Hyoscine Hydrochloride, Penick
Hyoscyamine Alkaloid, Penick
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P. X, Penick
Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Penick
Jalap Resin, N.F., Penick
Lobeline Sulphate, Penick
Ouabain (Strophanthin-G), U.S.P., Penick
Physostigmine, Penick
Picrotoxin, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Alkaloid, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrobromide, Penick
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, N.F., Penick
Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P., Penick
Pilocarpine Salicylate, Penick
Pilocarpine Sulphate, Penick
Podophyllin, N.F., Penick
Quinine
Quassin, Penick
Sanguinarine, Penick
Sanguinarine Nitrate, Penick
Sanguinarine Sulphate, Penick
Santonin, Penick
Saponin Depurated, Penick
Scammony Resin, N.F., Penick
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Sparteine, Penick
Sparteine Sulphate, N.F., Penick
Stilbestrol, Penick
Strophanthin-G (See Ouabain)
Strophanthin-K, U.S.P. XI, Penick
Strychnine
Totaquine, U.S.P., Penick
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Yohimbine Hydrochloride, Penick

Sparteine
Sulphate N.F.

Under present conditions, a number of alkaloids and related items may become difficult in supply . . . not because they are unavailable, but because they must sometimes give place to other production carrying high preference rating. Sparteine Sulphate is such an item.

Ample supplies are on hand, either as finished product, or in the form of the required crude material —secured by "the world's largest botanical drug house."

But—in these difficult times, every buyer of alkaloids, glycosides and related plant principles can help to assure a continuous supply of *the manufactured product* by informing us of future needs. Such cooperation will contribute to the planning and maintenance of adequate inventories.

Prices will be quoted promptly for spot shipment or on contract over the next six months period.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Spanish Saffron Rise Extended—Lobelia Herb Reduced —Demand Simmers—Acute Shortages Noted

Pre-holiday dullness in trade was generally reported in the market for botanical drugs last week. The recession in activity was the experience of practically all who are factors in this market, differences in opinion being mainly one of degree and not of fact.

The fall in trade volume was not productive of market weakness. The fact was that business over a considerable period of time had not been very brisk, probably less active than in more fortunate times when the market was not starved for stocks and buyers could obtain goods readily when need or purchase-policy dictated substantial activity. The fact that demand was quieter than the recent very quiet buying was certainly no shock to the market's basic position.

The foundation upon which the market stands at present is one which augurs a strength capable of successfully resisting whatever pressure on prices reduced buying might exert. The foundation is short supply, a condition that puts domestic crude drugs in definitely strong position. The fact is that first hand sources in the country are asking very high prices for the limited quantities of stocks which they hold. The asking prices are far above those asked a year ago and the supply is far below that then available. There is every reason to believe that these asking prices will have to be paid. Many items of individual importance are totally unavailable and only high prices to the collectors will stimulate collection during the next crop season.

Balsams

Peru.—Demand moderate and rather irregular but values show firmness in line with the replacement position prevailing at the source.

Tolu.—Rather quiet at the moment but definitely steady in all respects and well maintained in all quarters. Little competition.

Barks

Angostura.—Very steady as to price but not especially active as to current demand. The availabe supply is considered to be moderate.

Cascara Sagrada.—Prices hold very firm on the Pacific Coast where available supplies are in strong hands and cannot be increased earlier than another Spring and the beginning of a new peeling season.

Cinchona.—Practically every pound is devoted to the requirements of the armed forces. Normal business will remain out for the duration. Possibility of quinine manufacture in Central America could change future position of the article.

Cocillana.—Demand very good along seasonal lines and the available supply is not much in excess of probable needs over the balance of the consuming year. Prices very steady.

Elm.—Needs have been met fairly well up to date but there is no surplus of supplies on the market in any quarter.

Prickly Ash.—Scarce in country.

White Pine.—Stocks definitely short and needs are being met only in part and on the basis of rationing, voluntarily in all cases but forced on dealers by the supply situation.

Beans

Calabar.—Firm but not subject to many calls at the moment.

Vanilla.—The recent accession of strength in the local prices for Bourbon vanilla was in line with probabilities. Most of the beans recently brought direct from the source had been sold into consumption prior to arrival and there was very little material left for the dealers' stocks. The market was very firm in all its aspects. Definite news concerning probable production in Mexico at the next crop has yet to be made available here.

Berries

Juniper.—Wide spread between the prices for some domestic berries and those prevailing for the N. F., juniper communis continues and a market of firm position prevails.

Saw Palmetto.—Sales have been made around 20c. to 22c. per pound and the position has become one of substantial strength.

Flowers

Arnica.—Position fairly tight and demand proves a contributing factor to the situation which is based mainly on light supply.

Chamomile.—No real need has gone unsatisfied as yet. Political relations with the sole primary market remaining are not so good and replacement could become very difficult.

Malva.—Practically extinct on spot and likely so to remain until victory shall again open the foreign primary markets.

Saffron.—Because of the situation in Spain, where high prices prevail, spot values have been advanced again, reaching $36 to $37 per pound. Sellers display reserve notwithstanding absence of much demand on a prompt delivery basis.

Gums

Arabic.—The supply appears to be plentiful and there seems to be no reason to expect that all trade requirements will be cared for in the future. The primary market—in point of time necessary for the transport of goods—is much nearer than it was a few months back. Spot weak at 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Sellers taking losses might shade.

Asafetida.—The supply is ample and although slightly higher prices have been reported, there was some reason to believe that under competition buyers would find conditions still favorable for operations.

Camphor.—Seasonal demand is taking liberally and promptly of the present excellent production of synthetic material. No further change has come in prices since the recent and very conservative advance. Values are still below GMPR ceilings.

Mastic.—The trend of the war in the Aegean sea has fastened the German hold more tightly on the islands among which is that of Chios, from whence comes this material. The market is practically bare of supplies save

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Saffron, Spanish, $4 per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Arabic gum, 1½c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 6c. per lb.
Papain, 45c. per lb.

Other Articles

Advanced

Cumin seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Indian, 3c. per lb.
domestic, blue, 6c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cumin seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, ¾c. per lb.
Clove, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, good, ½c. per lb.
fair, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
257.7	258.2	262.2	258.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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•

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•

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•

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as an occasional odd case or two turns up from consumer sources.

Olibanum.—Selling fairly well and in a volume sufficient to keep prices to a very firm basis without forcing them in the direction of a rising tendency for the moment at least.

Herbs and Leaves

Broomtop.—Prices shaded to 13c. to 15c. per pound with rather more than the recent degree of competition noted locally.

Laurel.—Displays a degree of price stability and shows a routine movement that reached fair size during the past week.

Lobelia.—Market down to the basis of 40c. to 42c. per pound and all current requirements seem to be supplied from a reserve which, while probably less than normal, proves sufficient for the time being.

Sage.—Good quality Cyprus material reduced to 26½c. to 27c. per pound and the fair quality was available at 24c. to 24½c. per pound. Sausage makers have been fair takers of the item of late.

Thyme.—Spanish on firmer side at 23½c. to 24c. per pound and there is less tendency toward shading at the moment. The so-called French type of Spanish material—grown or collected close to the French border—was no longer being offered.

Witch Hazel.—Business was done at the higher level of 10c. to 11c. per pound and the absence of a normal collection of the article is counted the main element in the present price strength of the market.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead.—In very low supply. Practically everything available is earmarked for consumption by dealers putting out compounds involving the material.

Colocynth.—Reserves in fair shape at the moment, recent arrivals having provided something in the way of reserve supplies after deliveries against orders made prior to arrival.

Lycopodium.—Competition still a vital part of all business and prices tend to favor buyers for the time being at least. Not much call

Nux Vomica.—Most of the needs of manufacturing consumers have been supplied although transport from the source to the spot is considerably slower and definitely less certain than in normal times.

Papain.—Competition weakens prices and business was noted at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound.

Roots

Aletris.—The country price is very high and is likely to be fully reflected locally. Stocks in all quarters are short. Spot clear of supplies.

Beth.—Scarcity abounds in the country and on the spot. Market practically nominal in all its aspects.

Golden Seal.—Strong. Supplies far under the normal reserve. Likely to be smaller so far as the next crop is concerned because cultivation of the item has been neglected for several years and it is a two to three-year item so far as growth and collection is concerned.

Pink.—Practically nothing available in the country where the little available is held for sky-high prices.

Skunk Cabbage.—Virtually total neglect of the item during collection season has almost eliminated the material from market transactions at any point.

Squill.—In fair reserve and quoted to the consuming trade on a fairly favorable price basis.

Turmeric.—One quarter reports a trifle of Madras root available at 12¼c. per pound.

Seeds

Celery.—Steadier and lacking some of the recent pressure that brought spot prices to somewhat higher levels.

Cumin.—Morocco seed shaded to 16¾c. to 17¼c. per pound, and India material is also higher at 16¼c. to 16¾c. Cyprus goods remained at 16c. to 16½c.

Poppy.—A sharp rise in India seed brought the market to 13½c. to 14c. per pound where it closed strongly. Some domestic blue seed was noted at the higher level of 70c. to 71c., while an article grown in Canada was offered at 65c. to 67c.

—*Continued on page 61*

CRUDE DRUGS

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World War No. 2 cut off European supplies and buyers turned to berries collected largely in New England hills.

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Adhesives compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers

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Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical
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Cellulose esters and ethers

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Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material

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Insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical equipment and machinery

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Metal Fabricating
Plasticizer (U.S. 2215601) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (U.S. 2215601) in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various compositions

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Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers

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Plasticizer (U.S. 2215601) in making—
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Plasticizer (U.S. 2215601) in making—
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Textile
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Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood
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Solvent in scientific and industrial research

Chemical
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Butyl ketones, secondary
Butyl xanthates
Fruit essences

Dry Cleaning
Solvent in —
Dry cleaning
Spot removing

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
Lubricants

Mechanical
Ingredient of—
Hydraulic brake fluids

Miscellaneous
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Rust inhibitors

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Paint and varnish removers
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Paint, varnish, lacquer and other coating compositions

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Rubber plasticizers

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(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

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Suggested as reactant in—
Organic syntheses

Miscellaneous
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Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of 5167 *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* $10

Foreign Trade Rules

Alcohol:—Cuba prohibits the exportation of alcohol except upon the presentation of proof that domestic quota requirements have been satisfied and has been extended to apply to aguardiente and all other spirituous liquors for human consumption, according to a resolution of the Office of Price Regulation and Supply promulgated in the Gaceta Official of July 20, 1943.

Ecuador Imports:—Quarterly exchange quotas for importers and other exchange requirements have been abolished in Ecuador. No limit is placed on the amount of exchange which may be granted to establish merchants for the importation of merchandise.

Edible Oils:—Exportation from Peru of edible oils, including pure oil, mixtures or preparations containing cottonseed oil, has been prohibited. The decree also prohibits for the present the operation of oil factories other than the eighteen which were in operation during the past year; and those recently established will be scrutinized as to their efficiency before operating permits are reissued. Provision is also made for the allotment of crude cottonseed oil production from the 1943-1944 crop as follows:—60 percent for the manufacture of compound lard; 15 percent for the manufacture of refined oil; 10 percent for the manufacture of deodorized oil; 5 percent for the manufacture of winterized oil; and 10 percent for the manufacture of soap. This last percentage will be prorated to the factories producing soap, according to their capacities independent of the waste and other residues of the manufactures of oil.

Shipping Space:—Control of shipping space for imports and exports on all Ecuadoran vessels of over 500 registry tons, engaged in foreign trade, has been established by an Executive Decree of July 14, 1943. After such distribution is made, the Customs in the port of departure must be advised accordingly, and until such advice is received, vessels will be prohibited from sailing.

—O-P-D—

Sulfa Drugs Study Funded By Sharpe & Dohme

A medical study of the new sulfa compounds and associated problems will be made at the University of Texas medical branch here by Dr. E. J. Poth, under a $2,000 research grant by Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia. The gift was accepted recently by the university board of regents.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Spices

Cinnamon.—Recent arrivals have returned some goods to this market and No. 2 grade was priced lower at 53c. to 53½c. per pound while the No. 3 stood at 52c. to 52½c.

Clove.—Although due to purely local conditions and despite the continued inability of importers to replace stocks in primary markets, local quotations were noted lower at 21c to 21½c. per pound.

Nutmegs.—Import still impossible. Market purely nominal with importers but spice grinders and distributors appear to hold fair reserves.

Paprika.—Foreign parts supplying this market report price strength regardless of the uncertainties surrounding despatch of goods bought by local importers. Distributors apparently hold fair stocks.

Peppers.—The position of chillies was firmer to stronger in some quarters. Domestic producers were little disposed to accept bids, and agents for imported material maintained prices strongly. Black pepper activity was strictly routine and subject to definite controls. Firsthands hold practically no white pepper.

—O-P-D—

Lotz with J. Early Wood

Charles A. Lotz has joined the sales force of J. Early Wood, importer and exporter, this city. Mr. Lotz was lately employed by J. L. Hopkins & Co., botanical drugs, also of this city. His first employment was as office boy for the old McKesson & Robbins wholesale drug company and later went with Lanman & Kemp, drugs, for whom he worked for ten years.

—O-P-D—

Ramona Dye Works, Monterey Park, Calif., has been sold by William and Rita C. Zastone to Frank A. and Eva I. Gilb.

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OEW Revises License Extension Procedure

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Economic Warfare announced December 2 that requests for extension of the period of validity of licenses to export to any of the countries subject to the Selected Destinations Clearance Procedure, defined in the current Comprehensive Export Schedule, may now be made to the Office of Exports. The requests should be accompanied by the corresponding export license.

Then, if the export license is not readily available, the request may be made without the accompanying license, but the following information must be submitted: — License case number; control number; commodity description; country of destination; and the name and address of the applicant or the agent or individual having actual possession of the license. The notice of extension, if granted, will be sent to the person having possession of the license.

Emergency requests to extend the period of validity of the licenses may be made by telegraph or telephone to the Office of Exports here or to the New York office of the Foreign Economic Administration. Such requests must contain the same information set forth above.

—O-P-D—

Nicol Personnel Director For United Drug

Eric A. Nicol has been elected vice-president of United Drug, Inc., in charge of personnel. Mr. Nicol formerly was chief of the Lend Lease Mission to Australia, serving in that capacity from 1942 until his resignation early this year to join the staff of United Drug, Inc. Prior to his connection with Lend Lease he served the government in various capacities.

Air Express Service Daily From Miami to Havana

Dr. Theodore Johnson, head of the drug house of Drogueria de Johnson, Havana, Cuba, is president of the Expreso Aerso Inter-American S. A., which is operating a new daily air express service from Miami, Fla., to Havana. Shipments from New York for this service are handled by Acme Overseas Express Division of Acme Fast Freight, Inc. Chas. L. Huisking & Co. is the agent in New York for Drogueria de Johnson.

—O-P-D—

Int'l Minerals Formally Presented with 'E' Award

Ceremonies were held in Austin, Tex., November 30, for the presentation of the Army-Navy "E" to the employees of the magnesium division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, whose general offices are in Chicago. Lt. Col. Arthur T. Crossley, Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., made the presentation of the "E" award. Commander W. P. Kellogg, U. S. N. Executive Officer, Inspector, Naval Material, Houston, Texas, presented the "E" pins to employees.

—O-P-D—

'The Givaudan' Discusses Prices and Supplies

The November issue of "Givaudan," published by Givaudan-Delawanna, aromatic chemicals and essential oils, this city, contains timely article on "World Trade Is Not Gained by Feats of Arms Alone," by Dr. Eric C. Kunz, and a discussion of the price and supply situation, in an article captioned "Memo From Washington." Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 330 West Forty-second street, New York, mentioning the REPORTER.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Inability to Replace Forces Higher Prices on Brazilian Bois de Rose —Mexican Lignaloe Up Everywhere

Features of strength in the market for essential oils last week included Brazilian bois de rose, Mexican lignaloe, and Brazilian orange oils, all of which were higher in price mainly because of conditions prevailing in the replacement markets. N. F., anethol was slightly lower.

The question of price ceilings continued to be an irritant to dealers. The Office of Price Administration still has the question "to ceil or not to ceil—and how" on its price agenda for the essential oil trade; has had, in fact, for months on end and the only definite result to this date was a dollar and cents price ceiling on both peppermint and spearmint oils.

It is somewhat disturbing to hear fairly broad-spread comment on sales of merchandise without more than nominal consideration limitation of sales prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Many oils—imported as well as domestic—are not available at a first cost which would permit a dealer to sell at or within the limits imposed by the GMPR. Most old line houses simply drop such merchandise from their lists but the goods affected are still on the market and at prices which are difficult to line up with those obtained in March of 1942.

The source of much of this trouble is the lack of control over prices at which sellers at the source are permitted to do business. It is practically impossible to control such prices in foreign parts but much could be done as regards oils of domestic origin. But just as farmers and cattlemen hold their stocks and herds for higher returns, so do essential oil producers in some instances avoid sales at prices which would give dealers a warranted profit on the basis of GMPR ceilings. The essential oil dealers' proposal that they be permitted to price oils on the basis of a warranted and justifiable profit margin over first costs would do a great deal to relieve what has become an almost unendurable squeeze on dealers.

Price Changes

Advanced

Bois de rose, 35c. per lb.
Lignaloe, wood oil, 50c. per lb.
Orange, Brazilian, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Anethol, N. F., 10c. per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.5	255.9	254.1	278.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—The position of this oil remained tight and while many were asking more than the minimum of spot quotations, others had nothing to offer. There were still sellers entertaining orders at $2 per pound. The range was to $2.35 as to seller. Normal supplies of raw material appear not to be available.

Angelica.—The spot was wiped clean of stocks and any quotation was virtually certain to be nominal. As yet, nothing has been done with the recent offerings made from North Africa —of all places!

Anise.—Not more than moderate stocks exist but there is still some material offered at a minimum of $3.50 per pound while the range was to $3.85. Most consumers have been forced to use substitutes of which there are some very good products, it is said.

Bergamot.—The bergamot country of Italy has been in United Nations hands for a long time. Federal commercial agencies are also in the district. As yet, none has been offered for shipment here where it would probably find a cheerful welcome from consumers long lacking in supplies.

Bois de Rose.—There is oil in the primary market but importers here are unable to get licenses to import. The result is acute spot shortage and an almost nominal spot market at the higher level of $5.85 per pound.

Cananga.—Situation is little changed. While distribution is poor and while prices quoted by individual dealers compare not at all, the situation remains without change either as to the moderate supply available or the wide difference in holders' minimum views.

Caraway.—Sellers with stocks actually in hand were few and were it not for the GMPR values would probably be much higher than they are. Exhausted stocks cannot be replaced at the moment. Consumers have turned to other items.

Cassia.—With dealers' stocks exhausted and the supply still warehoused by a few of the larger soap manufacturers being definitely light, continuation of a nominal market is inevitable.

Cedarwood.—Spot offerings were made at 60c. to 75c. per pound as to dealer and reserves were conservative because of the lack of a normal flow from the leading producers. Not much demand was in evidence.

Citronella.—Arrival of fairly substantial quantities of Ceylon oil over the past several weeks has made possible spot offerings at 95c. to $1 per pound and a moderately easy undertone prevails at the moment.

Clove.—No improvement in raw materials is reported by the makers, and hence the output is on the short side. Some dealers intimate they still have fair-sized unsold stocks in hand. Prices remain without change.

Geranium.—Though the producing countries are clear of enemy operations, improvement in spot stocks remains an unsolved problem and it may well be that replenishment will have to await ultimate victory and the restoration of direct contact between importers here and sellers there.

Grapefruit.—Very firm with some dealers who formerly were active in the item refusing to quote a market for the time being.

Lemon.—The supply situation is improved to the extent of a very thin shaving. Conditions favor increased production on the Pacific Coast, but there remains a highly difficult container problem, which as yet has not been solved. Also, labor supply is a constant curb on the desire of makers to produce and ship more oil more promptly. Considerable talk, as yet entirely idle, circulates regarding Italian oil and the possibility of the Federal government agencies in Sicily getting goods started to this country. Anything arriving here at a reasonable price would ge a merry welcome —for the time being.

Lignaloe.—No firm quotations noted on seed oil. One prominent dealer who recently called the market $2.50 has none now. Wood oil—the item mostly appearing in commerce — is higher at $3.25 to $3.75 per pound, and much higher in Mexico.

Orange.—The position of Brazilian oil strengthens, mainly because of replacement conditions affecting offerings and shipments. The price is up to $1.25 to $1.40 per pound. Meanwhile, there is plenty of domestic oil available and of a quality hard to surpass and available at an attractive price. No transactions have been as yet reported involving Italian or North African oils.

Pennyroyal.—Domestic oil was min-

Alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9
Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the

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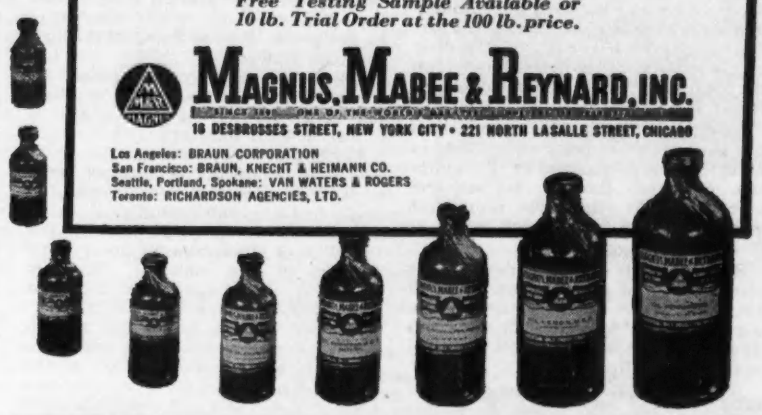

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imum at $3.30 per pound and there was mighty little available on spot. So much so that "nominal" probably describes the market best. Nor is there much imported material since it is proving difficult to get goods from the foreign source.

Peppermint.—The situation in this oil is highly unsatisfactory and spot dealers are unable to do much if anything with the article. Primary market costs have brought a stop to replenishment buying and there will be even less if talk of farmers being permitted to charge $7 per pound becomes a fact. It seems not unlikely that dealers are pushing other flavorings harder than usual. And a drop in consumption might work well on the present price philosophy of farmers.

Sassafras.—The position of artificial oil is reasonably easy but that of natural grows tougher as consumption cuts into limited reserves and prices tend to rise. The range last week was $1.85 to $2.35 per pound as to seller.

Sweet Birch.—One quarter has southern oil at a minimum of $2.50 per pound while views of others create a price range that has $3.75 for a top figure. The position of northern oil remains very firm.

Wormseed.—Country prices make it impossible for most dealers to confine their sales to quotations within the limiting restrictions of the General Maximum Price Regulation. As high as $5.50 per pound is noted on the spot.

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ESSENTIAL OILS
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Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—The commercial grade of this article sells for 66.2c. per pound while the refined, or N. F., quality stands at $1.90 to $2.35 per pound. It is being substituted for the almost unobtainable oil of anise.

Benzaldehyde.—Producers' and dealers' prices, in some instances, are spread far apart. The producers' price on N. F. quality is 85c. per pound but dealers ask $1.50 and higher.

Benzyl Compounds.—Without change as to the moderate production and shipments at the present time. Very firm and probably would fetch far higher prices did not the GMPR block the path upward.

Citronellal.—Supply controlled by the not ample stocks of raw material and hence the market remains firm to strong in most quarters.

Eucalyptol.—Reserves on the short side and impossible of increase until such time as the raw material position shall improve substantially.

Eugenol.—Stocks kept low by the inability of producers to get normal supplies of raw material. Or even moderate sized quantities, for that matter.

Ionones.—There has been a substantial improvement in the quantities available and the distribution of the same. While demand is not oppressive, it is still fair and deliveries have moved into an improved position.

Linalyl Acetate.—Production procedes under a tightly drawn curb bit and hence consumers are unable promptly to cover the total of their needs.

—O-P-D—

Hay Joins Phila. Quartz

Harold R. Hay, formerly with the Northern Regional Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Peoria, Ill., has joined the sales development staff of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, manufacturer of sodium and potassium silicates. Mr. Hay is a graduate chemist from the University of Wisconsin and did postgraduate research at the Forest Products Laboratory. His headquarters will be the company's general offices in Philadelphia.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR STAMPS

CMP No. 5A Revised On MRO Procedure Use

OPD Washington Bureau

Rules governing use of MRO procedures by institutions and government agencies have been modified and conformed to recent WPB policy changes in a revision of CMP Regulation No. 5A, the War Production Board has announced.

The amended regulation eliminates institutions or government agencies engaged in operating sanitary sewage systems or storm sewage systems combined with sanitary sewage systems from using the procedures which it outlines.

Institutions or government agencies maintaining central storage operations may, under the amended regulation, apply to WPB for a blanket rating to cover all purchases made for the store, rather than attempt any apportionment of supplies among its various operations.

The regulation also points out that Form WPB-837 (formerly PD-408) was discontinued as of September 30, 1943, but that orders placed before that date to which ratings or MRO symbols were assigned on such form may be filled.

It also permits institutions and agencies eligible to use its procedures to obtain up to 500 pounds of aluminum per quarter rather than the 100 pounds formerly allowed.

—O-P-D—

Consumer Advisory Committee Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of a Consumer Advisory Committee has been announced by Price Administrator Chester Bowles. The committee will study the effects of OPA policies and regulations on the consumer and on the household, and will advise with operating people at OPA on how these policies and regulations might be made more effective.

The committee will number approximately twenty-five persons, each with an intimate knowledge of consumer problems, and chosen to represent different backgrounds and kinds of experience.

—O-P-D—

Bauxite Deposits Mapped

In an effort to encourage the production of bauxite, a geologic map of Wilkinson county, Ga., and two large-scale prospecting maps of selected areas, accompanied by a short descriptive text, may be obtained from Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Trade Briefs

George W. Sperl has been elected to the board of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of New York. He is New York metropolitan manager for the Dixie Cup Company.

Peerless Laboratories, this city, has been formed with a capital stock of $50,000. Subscribers and directors are:—George G. Allen, Murray Miller and Robert Bachrach.

Migou Cosmetics, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—Norman W. Arnheim, Julia Mennillo and Hannah S. Ribner.

U. S. Aromatic Chemical Company, this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares no par value. Subscribers and directors are:—Sylvia Bussel, Rose Sirotae, and J. M. Arnstein.

Romex Valdome Perfume Corporation of America, this city, has been formed with a capital stock of $50,000. Subscribers and directors are:—Jeanette Ackerman, Ellis Levy and A. B. Friedman.

—O-P-D—

Dow Chemical Offers Preferred Stock to Public

An offering to the public of $4 dividend cumulative preferred stock, series A, which will complete the raising of about $26,000,000 of new working capital for The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has been announced. The offering represents the balance of shares not subscribed by the common stockholders of record November 10, on rights to one share of the new preferred at $105 for each five shares of common stock held. Shares subscribed by or reserved for the common stockholders amounted to 53,615, leaving 196,126 shares, of a total of 249,741 shares, for public offering. The price to the public is $105 per share.

—O-P-D—

Wilson Carbon Offers Flexible Paint Base

After several years testing as an anticorrosion coating, the Wilson Carbon Company this city, has placed on the market an extremely flexible lacquer and paint base, a highly plasticised form of 'Vanadiset' plastic resin. Its principal function is to provide a permanently flexible coating which will withstand extreme temperature changes, bending, and vibration without cracking or wrinkling.

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★ ANISE ★ MACE ★ CASSIA
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Petroleum Derivatives

Greater Shortages of Petroleum Derivatives Feared Unless Crude Oil Reserves Are Amplified Before War Drain Diminishes

In the face of a record-breaking production of crude petroleum and the recent recommendation by the Petroleum Administrator for War, for a still larger aggregate yield for the current month, independent petroleum refiners in the East, as well as in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast are still experiencing great difficulty in obtaining enough crude oil for making the principal petroleum chemicals and other derivatives designed for civilian use.

Unless there is some tapering off of the present draining of supplies for making the components of high-octane gasoline, synthetic rubber and other government-sponsored operations arising from the constantly intensified war effort, or unless there is some letup in the pressure exerted upon the most prolific fields to squeeze them into giving up the utmost that they contain, there seems to be imminent danger of a further and more serious shortage in crude oil which cannot fail to find further reflection in a reduced outflow of finished products, if new pools are not speedily opened up at a greatly expanded rate and reserves thereby amplified enormously.

In his recommendation of an average daily production for December of 4,694,200 barrels, the Pe roleum Administrator, while allotting output quotas in the various States, has assigned averages representing in most instances maximum productivity, although the pe roleum industry has long realized that most states are already at or above their maximum efficient productive capacity. In particular, it is figured that the current mon h's yield of 380,000 barrels a day for East Texas cannot be maintained for long and may fall to 150,000 barrels daily, if an effort is made to increase that field's output further; also that such a drop in the output of the Eas' Texas area would be reflected in a diminution of the flow to the East Coast through the new 24-inch pipeline on which the Atlantic seaboard largely depends for supplying its needs.

It is also recognized that the chances of discovering and bringing in a sufficient number of sizable new producing areas, in the absence of such a strong incentive as a general markup of crude oil prices, are very slim. Exploratory wells, already drilled and to be drilled this year, will total only about 3,340, although PAW's projected programs call for 4,500.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, diesel, at plants in Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Albany, N. Y., and Portland, Me., ⅛c. per gal.

Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 degrees, tankcars Western Pennsylvania, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

Fuel oil, No. 1 pure white, Kansas, ¼c. per gal.; bunker C, in ships' bunkers, Gulf Coast, 30c. per bbl.

Kerosene, 42-44 waterwhite, Kansas, ¼c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Although buying interest in the allocated grades of the high solvency aromatic naphthas is still rather limited, processors of these and the unallocated grades generally express themselves as satisfied with conditions in the industry, inasmuch as they are now convinced that there will be no further revision or unsettlement of the basic material supply situation. It now seems definitely determined by the War Production Board that the xylene compound made available for the manufacture of these finished materials is to remain unchanged in its constituents at the ratio recently decided upon —75 percent xylol and 25 percent toluol fractions.

Until recently, it had been thought that WPB might increase the toluol content and lower the xylol content. But it is now considered unlikely that any such additional adjustment in the proportions of these constituents will be made. Meanwhile, negotiations are still under way with the railroads to reduce their comparatively high freight rate on the present xylene mixture to the same basis as that prevailing for xylene and toluene, individually.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Unhampered in their operations by PAW's distribution order No. 18, processors of this naphtha are booking and filling a steadily increasing volume of orders from dry cleaners on both military and civilian accounts. Prices strongly maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—A sizable movement to the paint industry continues to be recorded in this material, without hindrance due to necessary compliance with WPB's distribution regulation No. 18. Market firm.

Mineral Spirits.—Continues in keen request by various consuming interests. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Producers of synthetic rubber are still in the lead among purchasers of this solvent but the buying movement is also being participated in by interests outside that group. Market holding firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—With the demand running high from dry cleaning in erests on both military and civilian accounts, processors of this material continue to book an ever-increasing budget of orders. Tone strong.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—The paint trade continues to buy fairly extensively of this material, with war production con ractors getting preference over all other interests in this industry. Prices firmly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 3.—With needs of both the paint and synthetic rubber makers still mounting, a steadily increasing volume of buying is being recorded in both solvents and diluents in this area. And, as offerings are running rather light, the market for these materials is growing stronger daily.

Los Angeles, Dec. 3.—The recent further lowering of productive capacity in one of the allocated grades of high solvency aromatic naphthas by a manufacturer on the Pacific Coast, through diversion of considerable base stock to the making of constituents of high-octane gasoline, has tended to stiffen the market for this naphtha and some other solvents in this region. In fact, the supply situation in general may well be said to be steadily tightening.

Tulsa, Dec. 3.—Offerings of most of the petroleum solvents and diluents continue to be held down by the diversion of considerable plant capacity to the production of constituents of high-octane gasoline. Some refineries are forced to buy from others in order to meet the most pressing of their customers' needs.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—With the current output of this liquefied gas being absorbed, almost in its entirety, by war production contractors, there is little of this lighter hydrocarbon available for home heating and private industrial uses.

Heptane.—Moving steadily and in constantly expanding volume into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Hexane.—In increasingly keen request. Tone firm.

Octanes.—In growing demand. Market steady.

Pentanes.—Continue in fair request. Tone strong.

Propane.—As more of this liquefied gas is going daily into the production of high-octane gasoline and other products needed on a steadily expanding scale in the war effort, the demand from civilian users, which is also increasing steadily, is going largely unsatisfied. Prices firmly held.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — A moderate-sized buying movement continues to be noted in all descriptions of these waxes whose prices are being well maintained.

Paraffin. — With crude scale in scanty supply and with the refined grades running shorter in supply daily, the market for these petroleum products is constantly stiffening, with offerings wholly inadequate for the constantly-rising demand. Fully-refined grades with melting points above 133-135 degrees continue virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums. — A steady movement of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades continues to be reported at substantially unaltered price levels. One Pennsylvania refiner has advanced his "high" or outside limit prices on amber, extra amber, cream and lilly white by a quarter to a half cent per pound but all other producers continue to quote at the levels reached in the slight general markup of last July.

White Mineral Oils. — Buying interest continues to reach fair proportions in both U. S. P. and technical grades. Market holding firm.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum. — Domestic production for the week ended November 27 has shown a further slight decline, this time amounting to a drop of only 750 barrels in the daily average output, from 4,414,400 to 4,413,650 barrels. The daily rate, however, is still close to the peak levels recently attained and is 36,950 barrels more than PAW's recommendation for November but PAW is recommending that producers shoot at a still higher mark, this month, by naming a goal of 4,594,200 barrels. If the known pools, called upon in this December recommendation to increase their output still further, do give their maximum capacity yields, there is said to be danger that this will lower the country's petroleum reserves considerably.

Fuel Oil.—Following a second meeting of the recently appointed advisory panel of representatives of fuel oil distributors' associations with officials

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
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ENGLEWOOD, N. J. • Refinery, WARREN, PA.

PETROLATUM • WHITE OILS
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ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
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(CARBONYL CHLORIDE)
CHEMICALS
NIAGARA CHLORINE PRODUCTS CO.
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

TURNER
Chemicals
CAUSTIC SODA
Flake and Solid
LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
Tank Cars • Tank Wagons • Drums
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
83 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
40th St. & Calumet Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

of the Fuel Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, OPA's chief has announced that rations of fuel oil throughout the 33-state rationed area will remain unchanged at ten gallons per unit for period 2, which began November 30. Period 3 coupons, which also went into effect on that date in the Midwestern and Southern States under fuel oil rationing, have similarly been given a ten-gallon unit value.

OPA has established cents-per-gallon prices for distillate fuel oils shipped from refineries in inland Texas and adjoining counties in Arkansas and Louisiana in amendment 143 to revised No. 88.

OPA has also announced uniform surcharges for tankwagon deliveries of less than 100 gallons of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 distillate fuel oils in fifteen Atlantic States and the District of Columbia. This ruling, which merely extends the hitherto established principle from cents-per gallon price ceilings to formula price ceilings, authorizes the addition to these small-lot deliveries of a premium of no more than half a cent a gallon over the per gallon ceiling for 150 gallons or more by sellers who determine their maximum prices of formula under the petroleum products regulations.

OPA has announced the revocation of increases in prices of gasoline, amounting to 1.2c. per gallon, of 1.5c. on kerosene and distilled fuel oil and of 30c. a barrel on residual fuel oil, previously granted, on ceilings for f.o.b. refinery and terminal sales of these oils in western parts of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York for shipment to other parts of the Eastern seaboard area. Refiners in the Gulf coast area have lowered their prices for bunker C oil, in ships' bunkers at Texas ports by 30c. per barrel to 97c. per barrel. And processors of Diesel oil on the Atlantic coast have advanced their prices for this oil at their plants at Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Albany, N. Y., and Portland, Me. to the extent of a quarter cent per gallon, making their revised quotations: At Boston and Providence, 6.9c., and at Albany and Portland, 7c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—Although there is still a severe tightening of the supply situation in kerosene in the New York metropolitan area, one refiner in Kansas has announced a lowering of his price for 42-44 waterwhite by an eighth cent per gallon to a new range of 4⅝c.-4⅞c.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for neutral oil, of 0.25 pour test, both 150 and 200 degrees, by a cent and a half per gallon, making their revised quotations: for 150 degrees, 25c.-28½c., and, for 200 degrees, 27½c.-31½c.

—O-P-D—

Union Oil to Buy Glacier Production

Union Oil Company of California has announced agreements to buy the oil-producing and refining properties of Glacier Production Company, a subsidiary of Montana Power Company, which is controlled by American Power & Light Company.

—O-P-D—

Pratt Quits as Secretary Of Pa. Crude Oil Ass'n

Samuel F. Pratt, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has resigned, effective January 1. He entered the association's employ in 1932 as a field service division representative and served at St. Louis and Philadelphia. He was in London for several years as European manager, returning here in 1939 to become assistant executive manager. Following the death of the general secretary, J. E. Moorhead, last August, he was appointed to the post. Mr. Pratt intends to remain in the marketing phase of the industry.

—O-P-D—

Parten Quits PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

Jubal R. Parten, has resigned as director of transportation for the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Parten will resume his activities as president of the Woodly Petroleum Company, Houston, Tex., and chairman of the board of the Premier Oil Refining Company, Longview, Tex. His successor has not yet been designated.

Petroleum Industry Building 8 Major Plants

OPD Washington Bureau

To meet military and essential civilian demands for lubricating oils, the petroleum industry now has finished or under construction eight major plants representing a total cost of about $25,000,000, Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes has announced.

The eight projects were sponsored as follows:—Sinclair Refining Company, at Houston, Texas; Standard Oil Company, California, Richmond, Calif.; Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.; The Texas Corporation, Port Arthur, Texas; Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Emlenton, Pa.; Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.; Champlin Refining Company, Enid, Okla., and the Gulf Oil Corporation, Port Arthur, Tex.

—O-P-D—

Ohio Standard Buys Adams Oil & Gas Co.

Standard Oil Company of Ohio has agreed to buy for the equivalent of about $2,250,000 all of the properties of Adams Oil & Gas Company other than the interest in certain Texas properties recently sold by Adams. The agreement provides for an exchange of 54,827 Standard of Ohio shares, currently priced around $41 a share and $76,300 in cash for the Adams assets.

—O-P-D—

Wilson Succeeds Parten In PAW Transport Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

George A. Wilson has been named Director of the Transportation Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. He succeeds J. R. Parten, who has resigned to return to private business.

On leave from the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, where he headed the production, pipeline and crude oil law department at Shreveport. Mr. Wilson joined the Petroleum Administration in April, 1942, as Mr. Parten's assistant.

Cerritos Channel Deposits Offered for Lease by U.S.

OPD Washington Bureau

Arrangements to protect the public's share in an estimated 17,000,000 barrels of oil and gas deposits underlying the Cerritos Channel between Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif., have been announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, with the completion of plans for offering these deposits under approximately 92 acres of government-owned lands in the channel for development under lease from the General Land Office on a royalty basis. At the present time, these oil and gas resources are being drained from the government property at the rate of 1,000,000 barrels annually by private interests without direct recompense to the Federal treasury, it is estimated.

—O-P-D—

Shell Oil Monthly Wins Direct Mail Ad Award

For its general excellence and results achieved, Shell Progress, bimonthly magazine of the Shell Oil Company, this city, has received the certificate of award as one of the direct mail leaders of 1943 in the annual campaign conducted by the Direct Mail Advertising Association. Selection as one of the fifty direct mail leaders among corporation publications distributed throughout the United States and Canada is made yearly by the association on the basis of outstanding effort to promote greater understanding and appreciation of mail advertising.

—O-P-D—

Carter Resigns from PAW

Harvey D. Carter, director of the Supply Division of the Petroleum Administration for War has resigned because of illness. A successor has not been named.

Actively engaged in the oil business for the last twenty years, Mr. Carter joined PAW last July when he became director of supply for East coast states with headquarters in New York.

Two years of war have demonstrated the ingenuity of the paint, varnish and lacquer industry in utilizing every available resource for war needs . . . In the production of diluents and thinners, Anderson-Prichard has endeavored to keep pace with this all-out effort . . . upholding its peacetime reputation for outstanding service through scientific research. We are determined to maintain this tradition of service along with our standards of product quality.

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INDUSTRIAL NAPHTHAS

Atlantic Division:
D. H. LITTER CO.
NEW YORK
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ANDERSON-PRICHARD OIL CORPORATION
PRODUCERS REFINERS
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
Laboratories: Cyril, Okla., Chicago, Ill., Akron, Ohio, New York City

Canadian Representative:
APCO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, LTD.
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AKRON CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DETROIT INDIANAPOLIS SOUTH BEND
CINCINNATI CLEVELAND ST. PAUL ST. LOUIS PITTSBURGH MILWAUKEE

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ACID, CRESYLIC—5,000 dms
BANANA FLAKE—900 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
CASHEW KERNELS—71 cs, 7,100 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
32 cs, 3,200 lbs, Braun Trading Co
97 cs, 9,700 lbs
CASCARILLA BARK—8 bgs
CASTOR BEANS—380 bgs, 57,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
690 bgs, 103,500 lbs, Geismar & Co
380 bgs, 57,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
358 bgs, 53,700 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
709 bgs, 106,350 lbs
CELERY SEED—77 bgs, 10,010 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
50 bgs, 6,500 lbs, B H Old & Co
55 bgs, 7,150 lbs, A G Dunn
62 bgs, 8,060 lbs, D S Dallal
78 bgs, 10,140 lbs, Becker Meyer Seed Co
64 bgs, 8,320 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
62 bgs, 8,060 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
52 bgs, 6,760 lbs, R H Elmaleh
63 bgs, 8,190 lbs, S B Penick & Co
35 bgs, 4,550 lbs, W M Allison & Co
76 bgs, 9,880 lbs, Wagner Bros
8 bgs, 1,040 lbs, Import & Export Co
53 bgs, 6,890 lbs, Joensson & Cross
4 bgs, 520 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
CINNAMON—350 bls, Volkart Bros
400 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Inc
310 bls, C T Wilson & Co
COCA LEAVES—42 bls, Bankers Trust Co
21 bls, Maywood Chemical Works
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
9,500 bgs, 1,900,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Little & Christman
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
COLOCYNTH PULP—2 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,000 bgs, Anderson, Clayton & Co
DILLSEED—60 bgs, Joensson & Cross
FLEASEED HUSK—47 bls, Kachurin Drug Co
7 bls, Wm M Allison & Co
60 bls, T M Duche & Sons
12 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
29 bls
GLUESTOCK—2,000 bls, H Remis
GLYCERIN—103 dms
GUM KARAYA—99 bgs, 14,850 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
60 bgs, 9,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
33 bgs, 4,950 lbs, S B Penick & Co
37 bgs, 5,550 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
66 bgs, 9,900 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
86 bgs, 12,900 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
OLIBANUM—5 bgs, Peek & Velsor
4 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—44 cs, D C Andrews & Co
MENTHOL—20 cs, 1,800 lbs, McKesson & Robbins
MILK POWDER—600 cs
OIL, CASTOR—2,640,000 lbs, National City Bank
CINNAMON LEAF—4 dms, Volkart Bros
SASSAFRAS—3 dms, Orbis Product Corp
RESIN, MALEFERN—1 cs
RHUBARB ROOT—7 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
5 bgs, Peek & Velsor
SANDALWOOD—48 bgs, Murphy & Reese Co
TALC—20 bgs, Heyman & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,870 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co
10,626 bgs
TARA POWDER—265 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Work
6 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
62 bgs, National City Bank
VALERIAN ROOT—5 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
5 bgs, Peek & Velsor
15 bgs
WAX, BEES—100 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co
CARNAUBA—234 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
68 bgs, 13,600 lbs, T G Cooper & Co
44 bgs, 8,800 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
302 bgs, 60,400 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, H M Diehl
60 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Lenape Trading Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
180 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Bank of London South America
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, S R Johnson & Son, Ltd
708 bgs, 141,600 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co

—O-P-D—

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CLEANING MILLING
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Est. 1854 NEWARK, N. J.

OEW General License on Cuban Shipments Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective immediately the following commodities are exportable under general license to Cuba, the Office of Economic Warfare announced November 29 in a revision of the operation of the decentralization plan as it affects Cuba. Import recommendations will no longer be required for the exportation of these commodities:—

Gum spirits of turpentine; gum rosin; wood rosin; tar and pitch of wood (including "B wood rosin"); other terpene hydrocarbons derived from naval stores; wood turpentine (including sulphate wood turpentine); caustic soda (sodium hydroxide); fiber insulation board; wall board of paper or pulp; and soda ash (sodium carbonate).

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 37

Scarcity of organics is the bottle neck that is holding up the production of fertilizers more than anything else.

Production of ammonium nitrate for fertilizers in the south has been increased, it is reported, by at least two ordnance plants, one at Milan, Tennessee and one at Minden, Louisiana. Methods worked out by the Hercules Powder Company are being used. The Tennessee Valley Authority is treating the material to prevent caking and acting as distributor.

Baltimore, Dec. 3.—Fish Scrap.—With menhaden fishing activities limited to the coast of North Carolina, it was not expected that offers of this product should be decidedly augmented. Because of the climatic situation, with strong winds and lower temperatures, the schools of menhaden have moved so far away from shore that the little boats now on the grounds were unable to follow, and the catches continued small. Occasional sales of scrap have been made, but the tendency was for producers to turn their supplies into meal and profit by the better returns in this shape. The demand for protein was active and fishing companies preferred to market meal, with the advance for grinding still at $3 per ton, and with $3 added for bagging. The ceiling on scrap stands at $1.21 per unit of ammonia.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Fertilizer materials market held firm, with indications that slightly more material would be made available in some quarters. However, buyers seemed to be willing and able to take and absorb any reasonable increase in material. Blood held firm. Tankage business was quiet but steady. Bone materials held their own.

Los Angeles, Dec. 3.—Shipments of chemical fertilizer materials against allocated authorizations continued in routine fashion during a week which saw but meagre quantities of new offerings put on the market. Organics were in especially light supply, and tightly held. Mixers in turn were moving finished goods into dealers' and consumers' rural warehouses, but spreading generally was at a rather low ebb and in fact the market as a whole was entirely without feature.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia Phosphate—Quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered California points. 11/48 material at $57.

Bone Meal.—Quoted nominally at $45 to $48.50 per ton for steamed variety. Offerings light.

Fish Meal.—67 percent protein fish meal quoted at $77.50 per ton in cars, f.o.b. production point. Material very scarce, and in light supply.

—O-P-D—

Fertilizer Industry Labor Problem Told

—Continued from page 7

ket conditions to the pre-war normal status.

Taking up each of the various resolutions, Mr. McNut. commented as follows:—

Availability of war prisoners for work in fertilizer plants:—In those fertilizer producing areas where prisoner camps are located, arrangements for obtaining such workers may be made through local offices of the United States Employment Service...Some of these areas report that prisoners are not being fully employed, due to the failure of employers to submit requests for their services to USES local offices. It is essential that employers desiring services of war prisoners submit their requests to their nearest USES office.

Release of soldiers for work in the plants:—The War Department has looked with disfavor upon any request for expansion of present procedure to permit employment of troops in non-agricultural activity.

Release of key men in the fertilizer industry who have been drafted:—In accordance with procedure established by the War Department, certain key men, upon request from their previous employers, may be released from service provided they have not left the continental United States. The local USES offices are prepared to inform employers as to the nature of information which must be submitted to the War Department...

Fuller cooperation between USES and WMC with the fertilizer industry:—WMC and local USES office facilities are available to the fertilizer industry as they are for any other activity. The effectiveness of cooperation can be enhanced by mutual understanding of the problems involved in recruiting labor under extraordinary labor market conditions. We urge strongly, that fertilizer plant managers make known their requirements to the USES local offices as far as possible in advance of the actual need for the workers, in order that a cooperative program may be developed to assist in relieving prospective shortages.

Freeze all employees of fertilizer and raw materials manufacturers with draft exemption for such workers for the duration:—Blanket deferment or draft exemption for all employees in any industry can be accomplished through Congressional action only. The WMC, through the Selective Service System, has developed procedure which permits agricultural workers with a deferment status to accept employment in seasonal non-agricultural activities, including fertilizer production, without jeopardizing their deferment status.

—O-P-D—

Swedish Chemical Plant Location Is Selected

The new calcium ammonium nitrate plant of the Swedish Cooperative Union is to be located at Koping, Vasternorrland, where lime is available and supplies of electric power are adequate, according to the Department of Commerce. Plans to locate the establishment at Kinne-Kleva to utilize waste gas from the Swedish navy's shale oil works were abandoned because the gas was not suitable as a raw material.

Greenland Imports Procedure Revised

Effective January 1, 1944, a program license will be issued to the Danish Consulate General, Greenland section, New York city, authorizing the exportation to Greenland of specific kinds and quantities of commodities for specific end uses, the Office of Economic Warfare announced November 29. Therefore, after December 31, no applications should be made for individual licenses to this destination.

Clearance of exportations to Greenland under this license will be authorized by the issuance of release certificates by the Office of Exports. All general licenses authorizing the exportation of commodities to Greenland will continue in effect. All individual license applications pending on January 1 will be considered as applications for release certificates. All individual licenses outstanding as of the effective date of this program will remain valid until their original expiration date.

The Foreign Economic Administration will act as the certifying agency issuing release certificates for all exportations to Greenland. Release certificates will remain valid for one year from the date of issuance. Applications for release certificates are to be made on Form BEW 119 and acknowledgment cards (BEW 116) should also be filled out and submitted with the release certificate applications.

—O-P-D—

Hambro on Combined Raw Materials Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Oliver Lyttelton, the British Minister of Production, has announced in London that he has appointed Sir Charles Hambro, chairman of the Great Western Railway, as the United Kingdom member of the Combined Raw Materials Board and head of the British Raw Materials Mission in Washington in succession to Sir Clive Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G., who has carried out these posts since formation of the two bodies, having previously served as head of the British Purchasing Commission.

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MADE IN THE U.S.A.
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DECEMBER 6-11

PLASTIC-RUBBER

THROPP 36" RUBBER MILLS with motor drive
THROPP 42" RUBBER MILL
ROYLE No. 1 TUBER motor drive
ROYLE No. 3 TUBER motor driven
ROYLE No. 4 TUBER motor driven
WATSON-STILLMAN STEAM HEATED PLATEN PRESS
3 HYDRAULIC PRESSES 17" Ram, 6'6" stroke, with pumps
1 GUILLOTINE HYDRAULIC CUTTER

LIQUIDATION
Fort Washington Chem. Co.

1—STEEL JKTD. ACID STILL; 5' dia. x 10'3" deep with 24" cone bottom
1—GLASS LINED VAC. STILL; 55" dia x 23½' overall
2—STEEL JKTD. AND AGTD. VAC PANS; 5' dia. x 5'0" deep
1—PAUL O. ABBE, 12—1 GAL. PEBBLE MILL, M. D.
2—4' x 12' ROTARY ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; with Steam Trunion
1—RICHARDSON HOPPER SCALE
2—BALL MILLS; 6'6" x 13' L.
4—LEAD MELTING POTS
2—GRUENDLER HAMMERMILLS; No. 4 and No. 6
3—IRON ACID PUMPS
1—SHRIVER, 24" IRON FILTERPRESS
1—RAYMOND, 00 PULVERIZER; with complete classifier
1—HYDRAULIC PRESS; down ram
LIFT TRUCKS, SCALES, LAB. PEBBLE MILLS, CONVEYORS, ETC.

JUST PURCHASED
JUST OFFERED

1—JAY-BEE No. 3 JR. HAMMERMILL
1—DOPP, 300 gal. JKTD. KETTLE
4—W & P JKTD. MIXERS; 9 gal. cap.
2—CRANDALL FILLING MACHINES; single spout
3—18" IRON FILTERPRESS; open delivery
8—VERTICAL STEEL DIGESTERS; with agitators
1—BUFFALO, 5' x 12' VACUUM DRUM DRYER
1—RUGGLES COLE DIRECT HEAT DRYERS; 4' x 28'
2—LOUISVILLE STEAM TUBE DRYERS; 6' x 35'
1—HARDINGE 5' CONICAL MILL; with 8' GAYCO Separator
2—BALL MILLS; 4'6" x 22'
1—STEEL ALCOHOL RECOVERY UNIT
1—JEFFREY, 36" x 18" PULVERIZER
DOUBLE EFFECT STEEL EVAPORATOR SALT FILTERS, ETC.

Try Us For Equipment You Find "Hard to Get"

COMPLETE LISTINGS SENT UPON REQUEST

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
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Business Wants and Offers

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Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

ESTABLISHED CINCINNATI firm covering Ohio and Louisville, Kentucky, would be interested in representing actual producers of pigments, chemicals, oils and colors. BOX 740, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

AGENCIES WANTED for sale of chemical raw materials, to the following industries in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland:—Paint, varnish, drug and pharmaceutical, printing ink, soap, textile, leather, paper, linoleum, oil refining, and synthetic resin manufacture. Have had twenty-five years' experience of personal contact, with buyers in above industries. BOX 741, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agencies Wanted

RESPONSIBLE New York City chemical dealer with export department desires to contact producer, industrial, pharmaceutical chemicals or kindred. With satisfactory relationship would be willing to carry inventory. BOX 744, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—No. 1 SH mikro-pulverizer (Pulverizing Machinery Company) complete with 3 HP motor and other accessories, in first-class condition, suitable for color grinding or similar operation, ready for immediate use. BOX 749, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

EQUIPMENT OFFERED — One Charles Ross 3-roll water-cooled mill, size 12 in. x 30 in., arranged for belt drive, complete and in first-class condition. Also miscellaneous other equipment, including hydraulic presses, pumps, accumulators; chemical and process machinery, boilers, motors, etc. Industrial Equipment Company, 862 Broad street, Newark 2, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 746, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—*Continued on page 69*

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OPPOSITE WOOLWORTH BUILDING

→ REBUILDING SHOPS and WAREHOUSE
335 DOREMUS AVENUE
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December 6th to 11th

No need to miss your usual visit to "Consolidated" when you come to the Chemical Exposition. A cordial personal welcome from our whole staff awaits you. Either just to renew old acquaintance or possibly to help you solve some equipment or priority problems. In either event, in less than 10 minutes you can reach us from the "Show". Glad to see you!

Buy Victory Bonds and Stamps

Many of the boys who used to welcome you to our well-known "Open House" at the Hotel Lexington, during former Chemical Shows, are now in active Service. When Victory is won, we'll all get together again in the same old way . . . in the meanwhile let's work together to help America win!

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

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13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 68

Materials Wanted

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 745, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 747, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

EXPERIENCED PAINT buyer wanted by large industrial concern in southern United States. State experience, age, salary expected in first communication. BOX 752, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

MAN WANTED—Experienced in filling and handling of ampuls under aseptic conditions and capable of assuming charge of large-scale operation. Excellent opportunity for right man. Location, New York City. In replying, give all pertinent data and enclose recent photograph. BOX 714, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CAPABLE ENERGETIC man wanted, age 26-34, acquainted with oil and kindred lines. Knowledge foreign languages desirable but not essential. Travel in foreign countries contemplated later as soon as fully conversant with all features of business. Good future. Reply with full particulars to BOX 751, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 70

TANKS

23—Steel Oil Storage 5,000—8,000—11,500 and 20,000 Gal. Cap.
2—10,500 bbl. capacity field tanks
9 Cyprus 3,800 gal. 9 ft. dia. 8 ft. high

TANKS ON TOWERS

100,000 gal. Steel 40′ Tower
75,000 gal. Steel 80′ Tower
35,000 gal. Steel 90′ Tower
25,000 gal. Steel 80′ Tower
1—100,000 gallon Steel 82′ Tower
1—40,000 gallon Steel 100′ Tower

R. C. STANHOPE, Inc.
60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPECIALS

Copper Jacketed and Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gallon
Open Steel Mixing Tank—Aluminum lined 400 gal.
Horizontal Closed Jacketed Steel Kettles, 5′ x 10′
Rotex Sifter No. 12—Double Deck MD
Lead Mixer, 36″ x 24″
DAY Roller Mill, Water-cooled, 12″ x 32″
TOLHURST 40″ bottom discharge Extractor
Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer 28″ x 60″
BUFFALO Vacuum Drum Dryer 24″ x 20″
Glass Lined Closed Vacuum Pans, jacketed, 50 gal.
PATTERSON 500 gal. steel jacketed agitated kettle.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

JUST PURCHASED

JUDGE CONCENTRATOR
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Consisting of—Ball Mills, Crushers, Dorr Thickeners, Classifiers, Tanks, Bucket Elevators, Boilers, Motors, etc.

PULASKI UMBER CO.
Pulaski, Pa.

Consisting of—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, Bucket Elevators, Rotary Dryer, Bag Packers, Motors, etc. Can be sold individually, or as a complete unit together with buildings and property.

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Come and See How

"CONSOLIDATED"
USED MACHINERY
is helping to win VICTORY

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface
2—PEBBLE MILLS 1—4′ x 4′ Burrstone Lined; 1—4′ x 6′ jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32″ x 42″ Rubber Lined Other sizes
6—3 ROLLER MILLS up to 16x40
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS 4500 lbs., 1000 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2—4′x8′ Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5′x4′
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1 No. 10 jacketed 30 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER
3—2″ Wilfley SAND PUMPS
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS. 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal; 1—150 gal
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5′x20′; 3—Devine 4′x25′; 1—Devine 4′x30′; 1—Struthers Wells 36″ x 12′.
1—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4′x 12′.
6—25 gal MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal
1—3′ x 4′ Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12″ to 72″ bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4′x5′, single deck other sizes
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 30′, 70″ x 30′.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect. complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4″ C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3″ C.C.
1—36′ dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23″ high.
1—355 c.f.m AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.
1—20′ x 10′ DORR THICKENER
4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

ROTEX SIFTERS

2 No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40″x84″, each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.
Excellent rebuilt condition.
Inspect at our Newark Shops

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant

1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY DRYER, 20″ diameter.
1—ELLIS No. 2, type A ROTARY COOLER, 20″ diameter.
1—16″ ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.
1—J.P. DEVINE 40″ x 6½″ single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.
1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1½ HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.
1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 9″ x 8″ x 12″.
1—ANDERSON, No. 1 OIL EXPELLER, with 6″ diameter x 10′ long pressure heater conveyor (tempering apparatus) and Gump Feeder. Recently completely reconditioned.
1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.
1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.
1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48″ diameter x 40″ face.
1—12″ x12″ DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.
1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation.
Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
1—ALUMINUM 350 gal Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16″ Sturtevant, 40 x 16″ Colorado Iron Works
2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4′6″ x 16″, 5′ x 22″.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4′ x 30′, 5′ x 50′, 6′ x 60′, 8′ x 125′, 8′ x 135′
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30″ x 139′, 16″ x 65′.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
1—Devine horiz jack VULCANIZER, 5′ x 11′
1—Abbe Blutergoss No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40″ dia. x 15′ high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—Kinney 4 x 3″ jack. ROTARY PUMP
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.
2—10′ dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

Liquidation

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6′ x 23′10″ high 5000 gal.
2—Open 9′ x 7′ high 3300 gal
2—Open 4′ x 8′ high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8′6″ x 12′2″ high, 5200 gal
6—Open 6′6″ x 8′ high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4′ x 5″ high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES
1—86″ dia x 7′9″ high bottom jacket 2400 gal
1—66″ dia. x 5′ high, 900 gal

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 6′6″ dia. x 7′ high, 3000 gal. pulley driven
1—Steel Open Coil Heated 8′ dia. x 53″ deep 1650 gal pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS
10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

HARD TO GET
5—Buflovak 6′ dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

—SPECIAL—
3—70″ x 30′ RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

SPECIALS

1—Buflovak 32″ x 90″ Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, EXCELLENT CONDITION.
1—Devine No. 23 Vacuum Shelf Dryer, having 13—59″ x 78″ shelves, complete.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, with 12—42″ x 42″ shelves.
1—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, complete with motors.
1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Kettle or Still, with lead condenser and piping.
1—Buflovak 5′ x 10′ Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.
1—Devine 4′3″ x 19′8″ Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Buffalo 5′ x 6′ Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 125-gal. Vacuum Pan.
1—Pfaudler 300-gal. Jacketed Kettle.
2—Buflovak 6′ Crystallizers.
1—Buflovak 24″ x 20″ Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.
1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.
1—Vulcan 6′ x 42′ Rotary Dryer.
2—Buflovak and Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.
2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3′ x 5′ x 8′.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.
6—Tolhurst 32″, 40″ Suspended Type Centrifugals.
3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
1—Shriver 32″ x 32″ C.I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.
10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
3—Lead Lined 1,700-gal. Vacuum or Pressure Tanks.
2—Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.
3—Ross Roller Mills, 9″ x 24″, 12″ x 30″.

Partial list only. Send for bulletins covering complete stock of Chemical Process Equipment.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Drop in for a visit at
BRILL SHOW HEADQUARTERS
DEC. 6th to 11th, 1943
HOTEL TAFT
7th Avenue at 51st Street
New York City

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Business Wants

—Continued from page 69

Positions Vacant

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 748, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL SUPPLY firm well established in northern New Jersey offers representative in chemical-technical line, office facilities and cooperation. State fully background and experience. BOX 750, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMICAL ENGINEER with twenty-five successful years in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry desires change. Capable of managing laboratory production and sales. BOX 742, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SHADER FOREMAN—Good production man; understands mixing, roller mills and shading. Can give first-class references. Free to locate anywhere; draft exempt. BOX 743, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIAL

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.

6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
7—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Premier Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
1—Homogenizer 5 H.P. Motor
2—Buckeye 15 Ton Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
1—Sperry 18" x 18' Iron Filter Press.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
2—¼" to ⅝" Preform Tablet Machines.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Buffalo Condenser and Receiver.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—A. & F. Brown 24" Attrition Mill.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 36".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Raymond and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Foreign Trade Div. Head Appointed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Frederick Roselius has been appointed director of a newly formed Services and Foreign Trade Price Division of the Office of Price Administration, Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, has announced. This division will comprise three branches, dealing with services, restaurants, and import and export prices.

Since May, 1943, Mr. Roselius has been conducting his own business in New York as a merchandising counselor. In the previous nine years he was associated with the George A. Krug Baking Company, Jamaica, N. Y., as assistant to the president.

For six and a half years prior to that, Mr. Roselius was vice-president of the John O. Powers Company, New York advertising agency, for which he conducted market surveys in many cities in the United States and Canada for several of the largest national baking companies.

—O-P-D—

TANKS

PRESSURE

3—3' x 15' Jacketed—180 lb. Pressure.

1—5' x 22' Seamless—Lap Welded—500 lb. Pressure.

1—10' x 25' Dished Bottom—¾" Shell—Lock Cover.

1—10' x 25' Jacketed—¾" Shell—Lock Cover.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Mills. Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating. Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N.J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

BUCKET ELEVATORS

Thousands of feet of bucket elevators, all sizes of buckets, mostly all steel encased.

BUCKET SIZES:

10 x 18	10 x 15	9 x 14	9 x 13
9 x 12	8 x 16	8 x 15	8 x 14
8 x 13	8 x 12	7 x 12	7 x 11
7 x 10	6 x 10	6 x 9	6 x 7

With—844; 103; 132 chain from 12' to 60' heights.
NEW BUCKETS AND GEARS

CONVEYORS

RUBBER BELT

14"—16"—18"—20"—24" and 28" Centers varying from 30' to 203'. Some with Movable Trippers.

STEEL SCREW

6"—7½"—8"—10"—12"—14"—16"—18" and 20" in Steel Box. Over 10,000 ft., all lengths.

STEEL BINS

Steel Plate Storage Bins that can be reassembled—Order at once. 58 Bins in Various Capacities and Sizes.

Cu. ft.	Dimensions
35,184	18'4" x 70' x 27'5" high
19,592	11'3" x 40'6" x 43' high
10,440	12' x 58' x 15' high
9,270	12' x 51'6" x 15' high
7,460	10' x 55'3" x 13'6" high
6,827	12'8" x 44' x 12'3" high

Also various BINS as follows:

4—1,650 cu. ft. and under
1—1,116 cu. ft. and under
5— 896 cu. ft. and under
6— 640 cu. ft. and under
7— 532 cu. ft. and under
12— 370 cu. ft. and under
11— 288 cu. ft. and under

STEEL BALLS
120 Ton Steel Balls, ½" to 5".

Write direct to Plant office.
P.O.B. 188, Easton, Pa.

HEAT and POWER CO.
45 Bond Street
NEW YORK 12, N.Y.

Halibut Liver Oil Research Head Named

Roger W. Harrison has been appointed director of research for the Halibut Liver Oil Producers, division of Lyle Branchflower Company, Seattle, Wash.

A graduate of Washington State College and George Washington University, Mr. Harrison entered the former Bureau of Fisheries as assistant technologist in 1928. He was successively in charge of fishery by-products research at Fishery Laboratories at Reedville, Va., and Gloucester, Mass., and then became chief of the Technological Section Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington.

—O-P-D—

WFA Materials Office Headed by Millard

J. W. Millard has been appointed director of the Office of Materials and Facilities of the War Food Administration. Mr. Millard has been acting director since the recent resignation of M. Lee Marshall. The office is in charge of WFA programs relating to supplies, machinery, equipment, materials and facilities used in producing and processing food.

From 1930 to 1942 he was associated with advertising agencies in New York. In January, 1942, he joined the staff of the War Production Board, where he remained until May, 1943, when he was named assistant director of OMF.

—O-P-D—

Hides Brokerage Fee Rule Unchanged

OPD Washington Bureau

There has been no change in the Office of Price Administration rule against brokers collecting commissions, or making other charges, for selling or buying lots of less than 20,000 pounds of hides or less than 5,000 pounds of skins, the OPA has announced. Under Revised Price Schedule No. 9, the prohibition continues in effect even though the broker performs a service for the buyer, such as receiving the small lots, the price control agency said.

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1915

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.

2—Kent three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type motor drive.

1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".

1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.

1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers

1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.

1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.

1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.

1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.

1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer Cast-iron jacketed Kettles. 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

Union Standard Equipment Co.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York 12, N. Y.

French Guiana Program License to Be Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Economic Warfare has announced that a program license soon will be issued to the French Colonial Mission authorizing the exportation to French Guiana of specific kinds and quantities of commodities for specific end uses. Therefore, after December 31, no application for individual licenses should be filed for these destinations.

Clearance of exportations of commodities to French Guiana under this license will be authorized by the issuance of release certificates by the Office of Exports. All general licenses under which exportations may be made to French Guiana will continue in effect, it was stated, and all valid outstanding individual licenses for export to this destination will remain valid until their original expiration date.

The Foreign Economic Administration will act as the certifying agency issuing release certificates for all exportations to French Guiana. Release certificates will remain valid for one year from the date of issuance. All individual license applications pending on January 1 will be considered by the FEA as applications for release certificates.

Applications for release certificates shall be made on Form BEW 119 using the same number of copies as are used in applying for an individual export license. Acknowledgement cards (BEW 116) should also be filled out and submitted with the release certificate applications. Inquiries concerning the status of release certificate applications should be addressed to the Office of Exports, Office of Economic Warfare, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Carrier Data Requirements Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Revocation of the requirement of quarterly financial reports from carriers of petroleum products on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway and the Mississippi River System has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. This action is taken in amendment No. 60 to revised supplementary regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Difficulties that would be encountered in the preparation of these reports, the first of which was due to be filed by November 30, 1943, have been considered as outweighting the value to OPA of the information that could be supplied by the carriers.

Maximum rates for these carriers have proven satisfactory and until shippers of petroleum products or carriers call attention to changes in conditions which might warrant revisions in ceiling rates, no further study of the rate structure appears to be necessary, OPA said.

—O-P-D—

Export Licenses Symbols Assigned

OPD Washington Bureau

For the convenience of exporters filling out export declarations for shipments to be made under general license, the Office of Exports has now assigned general license symbols to several special general license licenses under which such exportations may be made, and which have not had such symbols previously. These symbols and designations are as follows:—

General license for personal baggage—Baggage; general license for reexportation to Mexico of repaired machinery—G-Mex; general license for exportation of commodities to Republic of Panama for processing, repairs, etc., and return to Canal Zone—G-Pan; general license for ship stores and bunker fuel—Ship stores; general license for plane stores and fuel—Plane stores, and general license for exportation of metal drums and containers—G-MDC.

—O-P-D—

Searle & Co. Names Scott Ad. Director

John L. Scott has been appointed director of advertising for G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago. Mr. Scott was managing editor of the Dartnell Publications for many years, and more recently has been general manager of Whitlock & Co., publishers' representatives.

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"LOOKING FOR A BETTER ANTI-SKINNING AGENT?"

BARTYL* G is a special skinning agent developed by Givaudan. It works with an efficiency that will be instantly appreciated by your customers.

BARTYL G is effective and easy to use in practically any paint formulation. It is soluble in both oils and solvents... does not alter color ... will not retard drying ... and is extremely low in cost.

BARTYL G is economical because only a small amount is needed to obtain highly satisfactory results. Givaudan's technical staff will gladly assist you in using it to best advantage in your products. Samples and prices on request.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

GIVAUDAN
DELAWANNA, INC.
Industrial Aromatics Division
330 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

C. P. Acetone Butyl Alcohol Butyl Acetate

CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
Incorporated

60 Park Place Telephone: BArclay 7-8615 MArket 2-3650 Newark 2, N. J.

SHARPLES TRADE MARK CHEMICALS

DIAMYL NAPHTHALENE

Raw material for manufacture of wetting agents. Plasticizer for rubber resins, certain synthetic resins, and asphaltic materials. Softener in compositions comprising natural rubber or various synthetic elastic materials. Coupling agent for vegetable and mineral oils.

SHARPLES CHEMICALS INC.
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO NEW YORK

KRUMBHAAR CHEMICALS, INC.
Dr. William Krumbhaar, President SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.
Makers of Finest Synthetic Resins

Selected

SPENT FULLERS EARTH
THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
USED AND APPROVED BY LEADING FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS.

BEWARE! Others may claim to have the best—
But have they really met every test?

THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.

COPPER SULPHATE

22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

SOLVENTS-PLASTICIZERS

Acetone
Isopropyl Alcohol 91% and 99%
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Alcohol—Proprietary
Ethyl Acetate
Methanol 99.8%
Isopropyl Acetate

Butyl Alcohol
Butyl Acetate
Normal and Secondary

Isoamyl Alcohol
127-132° C

W W ANGUS INC

Amyl Acetate
Standard, High Test, C.P.

Refined Fusel Oil

PHTHALATES
Dibutyl Diethyl Dimethyl
Dibutyl Tartrate Butyl Stearate

Also Special Solvents and Plasticizers

W. W. ANGUS, INCORPORATED
220 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

Still Available!

SOLIGEN DRIERS

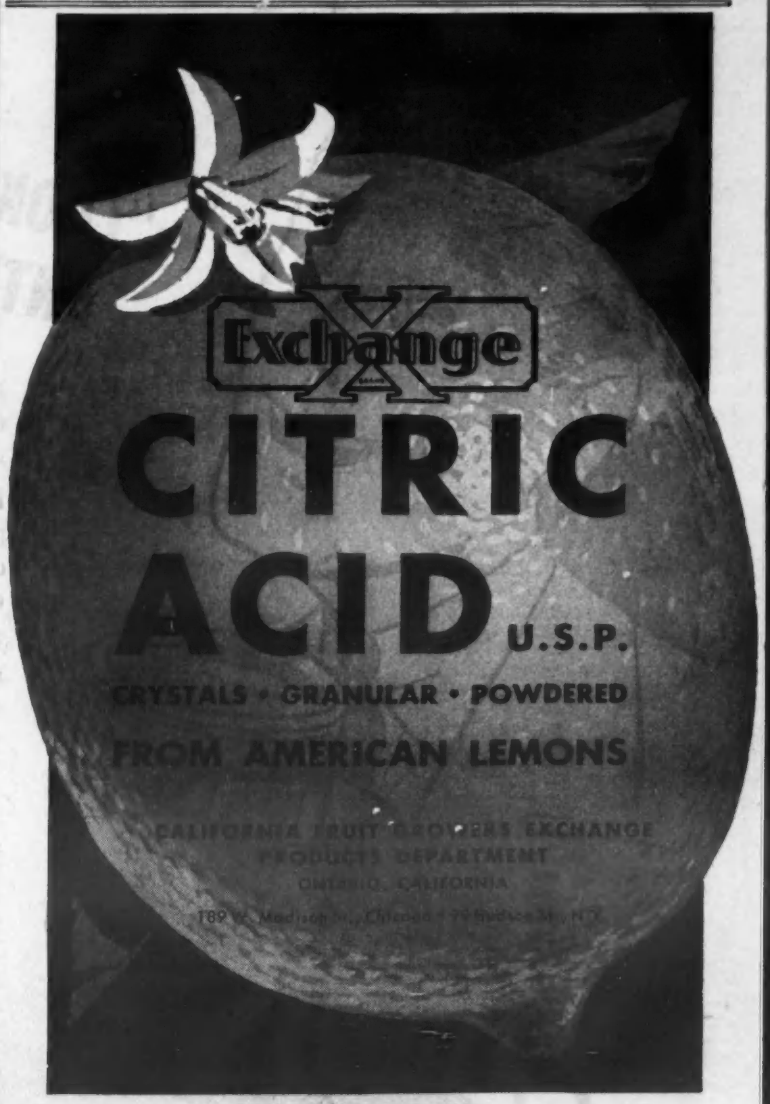
● Manufacturers with war orders may still have SOLIGEN DRIERS allocated to them on application to the War Production Board.

We also have available our ADVASOL LIQUID DRIERS . . . lead, cobalt, and manganese . . . highly efficient drying agents for all types of paint, varnish and enamel.

★ *LET OUR RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL STAFF HELP YOU SOLVE YOUR DRIER PROBLEMS.*

★ *For sample and further data address:*

ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
245 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.



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